B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO 214— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925. ONE ANNA

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,304
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,, 1926.	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from Ind'a.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	.. ..
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	.. ..
18th March	Domala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Sept	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	VITA	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.,
16th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru,	S. Kuba,	5975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	358	240	160
Kobe	600	400	258	170

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Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	30 Aug.	8 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
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'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
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Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300.000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000.000

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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00.000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1.00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1162 of 1915.

RUKAIYAT SAIFUDDIN and ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SAIFUDDIN AHMEDALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court in eight lots at his Office in Court House on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 1

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 492 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the property of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a property comprised in Lot Nos. 2 and 3 and on or towards the South by a property now of the late Dorabji Sorabji, together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" Nos. 2043, 2044 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and the same premises are now in the occupation and tenure of the tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 2.

All and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 492 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: "On or towards the East by the property described in Lot No. 3; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by property described in Lot No. 1 and partly by property described in Lot No. 3 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" 2045 (1) and Street Nos. 13 and 15 and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 3.

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2 on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 124.33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the proverty of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Lot No. 2, on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by a property described in Lot No. 1 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" No. 2045 (2) and Street No. 7A and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT. NO. 4.

All that quit and ground rent piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawls built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Pathan Street near Durgadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight (238) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North and West by the Government Northbrook Gardens; on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor and now of Kumbhar Heera Puncha; on or towards the South by the said Durgadevi Road or Pathan Street and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2979 and 3142 and Old No. 3142, New No. 9924, Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of Bhulesh war Division and the said messuage tenement thereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 37A and 16A and now under Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 and Ward Nos. 7894 and 7895.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT NO. 5.

All that quit and ground rent Government piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate lying or being without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay at Pathan Street in the Sub-District of Sub-Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement (80) eighty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the ground of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor; on the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described; on the North by the Government Northbrook Gardens and on the South by the said Durgadevi Road and the said hereditaments is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3142 and New No. 9921 and Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of the Bhulesh war Division and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 18.

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY. LOT NO. 6

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings created thereon situate on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 1 B/7367 (part) and 1 C/7367 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1202 of Girgaum Division and by the Municipality under 'D' Ward No 1789 and Street Nos. 7-11 and are estimated to contain by admeasurement a total area of four hundred and twenty-four and half (424½) square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and are bounded on the North by the other property in the tenure or occupation of the said Bai Ajabboo, on the South by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of Abedin Cumruddin; on the East by a service passage and on the West by the Chunam Kiln Road aforesaid

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY. LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1202 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" Nos. 1790-91 and Street Nos. 1315 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai; on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Kalimuddin; on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedally Kamruddin and on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road.

SARANG STREET AND KHOKA BAZAAR PROPERTY. LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Pagandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sarang Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 520 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 190 and Street Nos. 153-155 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhai; on or towards the East by a common sweeper's passage; on or towards the South by Borah Mosque and on or towards the West by Balu Sarang Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 28, Rampart Row, Shushtary Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C23935

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2238 of 1925

DOSHI KASTURCHAND HARCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

THA(KAR) HARIBHAI KUVERJI, of Anand Hindu Inhabitant, tili late carrying on business at Anand in the Kaira District, but his present whereabouts are unknown ..... Defendant.

To,

THA(KAR) HARIBHAI KUVERJI,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 3,837-9-6 with interest on Rs. 3,191 at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per month from 21st July, 1925, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment: The Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 29th (Twenty-ninth) day of September, 1925, 11-30 a.m., for the hearing and final disposal of this suit. Take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1/9/25.
C24029

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 300-20-500 for one year; the post is likely to be made permanent. The candidate must be a graduate in Medicine of one of the Indian Universities and should possess Sanitary qualifications or experience of previous Sanitary administration. No private practice will be allowed. The applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and should reach the undersigned before the 30th of September, 1925.

D. B. SANEY, B.A., L.E.E.,
Secretary,
Town Municipal Committee,
Amraoti, (Berar).
1/9/25.
C24020

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CEYLON.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Government of Ceylon from past students of the Bombay School of Art or other recognised School of Architecture for three posts as Assistants in the Drawing office, Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon. Salary Rs. 4,500 per annum plus rent allowance of 7 1/2 per cent of salary (if bachelor) or 15 per cent. (if married). Engagement for 2 years certain with possible extension of one year. Applications in writing giving evidence of training, qualifications and experience should be forwarded to Messrs. DUNCAN STRATTON AND CO., 5 Bank Street, Bombay, before Wednesday, 9th September, 1925.

C24018.

NOTICE.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED to chlorinate the Water Supplies of Srinagar and other smaller towns of the Kashmir Valley. Firms dealing in this business are requested to communicate with the undersigned with a view to settling preliminaries.

JANAK SINGH,
Rai Bahadur, Colonel, Bahadur,
Revenue and Public Works Member,
(Public Works Branch),
Jammu and Kashmir State Council.
Dated Srinagar, the 1st September, 1925.
C24019

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a qualified ENGINEER for the Trust.

Salary Rs. 750-50-900 per mensem plus Rs. 100 per mensem motor allowance. The appointment will be for three years on six months' probation with Provident Fund benefit.

Applicants having experience in Town Improvement work will be preferred.

Applications will be received not later than the 15th September next.

Apply to:—

THE CHAIRMAN,
Allahabad Town Improvement,
Allahabad.
C23993

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
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FIRE BRICKS
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All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A FOREMAN for reinforced cement Concrete Tower work at Mehsana. Apply with testimonials, previous experience and salary expected to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State, on or before the 15th September, 1925. The appointment is likely to last for about six months.

24035

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for Anand Municipality, pay Rs. 60—5—90, one being a graduate or an undergraduate having Municipal experience preferred. Apply sharp to the PRESIDENT with testimonials before 25th September, 1925.

24034

NOTICE.

WANTED — A qualified SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal A. V. School, Bagalkot, on Rs. 70 per month. Applications with testimonials, if any, must reach the undersigned within 15th September, 1925.

(Sd.) B. R. NARGUNDKAR,
Chairman, School Committee,
Bagalkot City Municipality.
Bagalkot, 31-8-1925.

24032

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th instant, 685 Dn. and 686 Up running between Gowari and Bandra will be cancelled. 613 Dn. Electric train will terminate at Sewri and return from there as 709 Up leaving at 11/31.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, No. 24 Up Passenger will leave Poona at 22/25 or 10 minutes earlier, pass Kirkee without stopping and arrive Chinchvad 22/48 and leave at 23/2 picking up there its usual timings.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 8th September, 1925.

C24033

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for carrying out repairs to the Nowrosjee Cross Lane, the Khot's Lane, and the completion of the construction of the Derasar Lane. Tender Forms can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the sealed tenders should be returned on or before the 25th instant.

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL POPATLAL SHAH,
Chairman,
Managing Committee,
Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality.
Ghatkopar, 10th September, 1925.

C24036

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is invited to the University notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette", announcing subjects for competitive essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, oral or written, with a copy of the notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th August, 1925.

23967

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOTORS AND LORRIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Raval Buildings, opposite Messrs. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, by order of the concerned, spare parts and accessories for Ford, Albion and other Motor Cars and Lorries such as differentions, gear boxes, axles, ball bearings, cylinders, radiators, wheels, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Terms:—25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20,521

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF BLACK ITALIANS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. Mancharlal and Co., 3rd Lane, Ganesh Chawl, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

165—H.B.M. Co. No. 9—1 case of Black Italians.

275—H.B.M. Co. No. 14—1 case of Black Italians

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES BENGAL MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th September 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Sion Station opp. Police Chowky in the Godown of Messrs. Lalji Devraji & Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cases of damaged Bengal Matches ex S. S. "Hohenfels".

25 cases Bengal Matches.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "NABHA."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Darukhana, near Messrs. Alcock Ashdown Slipway by order of Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy and on account and at the risk of Abraham B. Salem of Ernakulam the following ship as she stands:—

Ship "Nabha" with Engines, Iceplant, Generating plant, Pump, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within a week.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

Bombay, 9th September, 1925.

BENNETT & CO.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:- Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Kakomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to:—THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
A

WANTED.—For Indargarh School (1) one F.A. passed or B.A. failed, strong in Mathematics and English, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (2) One F. Sc. passed or B.Sc. failed to teach Science and History Geography, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (3) one qualified Drawing Master to teach Free hand, model and Geometrical drawing, pay Rs. 35-5-40. (4) One Persian and Urdu Teacher for teaching higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (5) one Head Pandit to teach Sanskrit to higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. None but Hindus need apply. All these teachers will have prospects of increment on furnishing satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to:—KAMDAR, Indargarh (Kotah State.)
A R1761

EARN MORE MONEY

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B, Rawalpindi.
M Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Match Factory in Calcutta, experienced in the line. Apply KARIMBHAI SHAMSUDDIN, 14, Khokha Bazar.
A R1767

WANTED—CORRESPONDENTS for Securing Commercial Information. Compensation liberal. Correspond CHAMBER TRADE ENQUIRIES, Delhi, enclosing -/2/- stamps.
A R1782

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION to Rajput Lady near Agra on Rs. 50 p.m. Free lodging and boarding. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 976 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1781

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Gujarati knowing preferred, having experience of Municipal work, pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications; and also a pensioner as bill collector, pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to PRESIDENT, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality, GHATKOPAR. Ghatkopar, 6th September, 1925.
A24023

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE in the post of a HEADMASTER of an English School up-country, two UNDERGRADUATES, one Science preferred and two Matrics, one knowing Persian with drawing, drill and other outdoor games to act as assistant teachers. Apply stating pay required and qualifications with testimonials to M. M. TRIVEDI, 25, Lalji Mansing Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
A R1784

WANTED—A highly competent SALESMAN and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." One with knowledge of Hindi will be preferred.
A24030

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE, strong in English, Mathematics and Science, having teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as teacher or in any capacity. Please write to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1786

RESPECTABLE YOUNGMAN willing to go to Japan as Assistant-Manager, Accountant, or Salesman. Five years business experience. Please write AMRITLAL, LAXMI-CHAND, MEHETA, Care, Laljee Punshi's Bungalow, Ghat-Koper. (THANA.)
B R1786

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LARGE and small Offices in the Union Bank Buildings. Rents Rs. 50/- and over. Well ventilated. Can be altered to suit tenants' requirements. Lifts and all modern conveniences. Apply Secretary.
C R24025.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GET AGARBATTI. Samples Free from M. G. VENKATARAO, 16, Market Bangalore City.
T R1780.

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL. Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 2-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Rundrole Orchards, Kulu. Punjab.
R1750

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12/- Half Quantity 7/-. Deliver Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
E R1347

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Brand new one 1050 B.H.P. DIESEL OIL ENGINE, manufactured by a well-known make, directly coupled with a Generator. Immediate delivery. For particulars, etc., apply to Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1777

SPORT.

WINNING HORSES?—Are you going to bet at Poona Races? If so take my Betting Instruction. No Mathematics, No Astrology, No Cycle or other complicated systems but my own practised very easy Method for people of average knowledge. No fear of losing. Guaranteed refund if wrong. Charge Rs. 10/4 only. No V-P.P. Remit by Insured Post. J. D. RAI, Kalimpong (Bengal).
R1787

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and theirstore the best Testimonials from Number of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT by the most up-to-date American Methods by V.-B. PADHYE'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. Thakurdwar, Bombay.
M R1647

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906 Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

PROFESSION.

BEST DOCTORS recommend Psychotherapy for all Nervous, Sexual, Mental, Chronic disorders. Consult DR. THAKORE, Specialist, Laud Mansion, Churni Road Station.
R1774

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R1771

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1764.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

THE MISSING DOCTOR.

Dr. Ratilal Keshavram Desai started from his house in Girgaum Post Office Lane, Bombay, to go to his dispensary at 8 A.M. on 15th January 1925. Since then he has not been heard of. Any one giving information leading to his present whereabouts to the undersigned will besides earning the gratitude of a family in distress be handsomely rewarded. Please communicate with

BALVANTRAO KESHAVRAO DESAI, Advocate,
Girgaum Post Office Lane,
Bombay.

DEAR RATILAL,

Your wife was removed by her relations against our wish from the Hospital towards the end of March last. She died at their place in Surat on 29th August. If not for anything else, at least for the sake of our old father and your little son you will now please return.

BALVANTRAO.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AMERICAN LETTER HEADS—Latest American styles. Design Book free TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, of Churchgate Street, Fort.
L R1768

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY equipments FOR SALE Very cheap. Rare chance. Apply "P" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1776

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahratti 120, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3.-Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

BOMBAY CHRONICLE is SOLD at

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Publishers Telugu "TO-DAY".)

831, Residency, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M. — NIGHTLY AT 10 P. M.

THE GREAT STAGE SUCCESS OF LONDON and CALCUTTA

'THE GODDESS'

A THREE ACT DRAMA WITH MUSIC By Niranjan Pal.

"The play is worth seeing and no Indian should miss it"—FORWARD.

Produced by

THE INDIAN PLAYERS (LONDON)

POPULAR PRICES.

ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

SINGING by

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER

IN

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, FORT, BOMBAY

ON

WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. at 5 p.m. & 9 p.m

Rates of Admission: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.

PRECIOUS

MR. NUSSERWANJI ENGINEER wishes all his Parsi patrons a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Make a point of seeing to-day positively the Screen version of the Masterpiece work of

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKARAY

"VANITY FAIR"
"VANITY FAIR"
"VANITY FAIR"

A Superb Goldwyn Drama in 9 parts featuring

MABEL BALLIN

To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.).

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

IMPERIAL

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR'S SOCIAL FILM

DREAM OF LIFE

Daily four shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. Sun. and Parsi New Year Days at 3-30 P. M.

Gokhale's Grand Pictures Art Exhibition

Opened from Cocoanut Day to all class of people.

TIME—4 p. m. to 11 p. m.

TICKET ANNAS 2.

Address:—SADASHIV STREET, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ANNOUNCES

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY

All Comedy Programme

COMPLETE CHANGE TO-DAY

BY

ALL STAR COMEDIANS

HAROLD LLOYD, BEN TURPIN, Etc.

PATHE GAZETTE

To-day at 10 a. m. and 4, 6, & 8 p.m.

THE INDIAN PLAYERS

WILL STAGE

"THE GODDESS"

TIME:—10 P. M. only

POPULAR PRICES

AT PUBLIC REQUEST

ONE WEEK MORE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charney Road

will screen

'BHADRA BHAMINI'

OR

TEST of CHASTITY

The Super-production of KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY.

USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES.

Specially on account of Pafeti Holidays "Maharastra Rang Devata" Mr. Raghuvir Saokar will act as "Revatee" and "Bhamini" respectively!!

SHRI GURU GANESH

SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on

on Wednesday, 9th September, 3-30 p. m. noon

MANAPMAN

at

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Grant Road.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 TO-NIGHT

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 As. 4, and As. 3 Including Tax.

GRAND PATETI WEEK

Wish a HAPPY NEW YEAR to our Parsi Patrons

The jolliest comedies

CHARLIE

have ever put out

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"Tillie's punctured Romance"

EASY STREET & THE RINK

TEN LAUGHING REELS.

Cinema Majestic

SHOWING

YASHODEVI

OR

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ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT

TWO EUROPEANS UNDER TRIAL.

Herbert Wilkanson *alias* W. H. Carberry, and Alick Maitland Mawley, two Europeans already undergoing sentences in connection with cheating in the matter of the Presidency Club of Janjira State lottery were again put up before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Smith, C.I.D., on charges of attempt to cheat Messrs. P.R. Daniels, M.R. Daniels and J. D. Chenoy in repect of Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Rs. 2 respectively and abetting each other.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while Mr. S. B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. A. M. DeCruz defended the accused No. 1 Accused No. 2 was undefended.

Mr. Thanawalla in opening the case for the prosecution said that during January accused No. 1 started a Club under the name of the Presidency Club, Janjira State, with the object of running unauthorized lotteries. One of such lotteries was run, drawn and finished in March last and the accused were prosecuted for cheating in respect thereof and were convicted. In April last accused No. 1 ran another lottery and got about 7 1/2 lakhs of tickets valued at Re. 1 each and pamphets printed. The pamphlets stated that under best legal advice, the Club was shifting its head quarters from Janjira to Pondicherry. The same pamphlet contained a photo of one F. X. Fernandes who was represented to have got the second prize of Rs. 5,000 in the March lottery. F. X. Fernandes was one Petro Correia an employee of accused No. 1. The photo was taken by accused No. 1 and a cheque was drawn in the P. & O. Banking Corporation in favour of Petro Correia and the sum was again returned to accused No. 1. The prosecution submitted that no such Club or institution existed and that as mentioned in the pamphlet the Janjira State did not authorize the lottery. They premises of the accused No. 1 in Bombay were searched by the Bombay Police and the tickets and pamphlets were seized. Accused No. 2 was employed by accused No. 1 and went round Bombay and the country distributing and selling tickets. The accused were brought down to Bombay from Pondicherry. They were charged with three cases of attempt to cheap the three complainants.

Mr. Banaji raised some preliminary objections on the ground that the extradition proceedings on which the accused were bought down to Bombay were faulty and hence the cases could not go on. Mr. Bannaji said when the accused were tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate the warrant and the requisition papers were not produced from Pondicherry and as long as they were not produced it was not proper to proceed with the case. His second point was that as far as his instructions went, the accused were surrendered by the French authorities on a charge of cheating and abetment and therefore they could not now be charged with attempt to cheat and abetment. Even if the requisition papers mentioned the charge of attempt to cheat and abetment, it was improper because under the existing treaty obligations between British India and the French authorities attempt to cheat was not included among the list of charges on which a person could be handed over by the French authorities to the British authorities or vice versa.

Mr. Thanawalla replied that the charge of attempt to cheat was mentioned in the requisition papers and submitted there was nothing improper in extradition proceedings.

His Worship was of opinion that the mode and procedure of arrest was no concern of his, as long as the accused and the complainants were before him.

The case was postponed to 16th instant.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

One Badulla Lal Mahomed was standing at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Sheik Memon Street, at 11 p.m. on August 28. A policeman passing that way suspected him to be selling cocaine and put him under arrest. As the man was being taken to the police station he swallowed something which was in his hand and this seemed to have confirmed the policeman's suspicions. The man was therefore sent to G. T. Hospital, where Badulla was made to vomit and the stomach contents were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. The man was next day placed before a Magistrate and remanded till Monday last pending the report of the Chemical Analyser. The report of the Chemical Analyser was received by the police on Sunday. (September 6) informing that no cocaine or other poison was detected in the stomach contents. Sergeant Waddell produced Badulla again before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday and requested that Badulla be discharged as there was no evidence against him. The Magistrate granted the discharge.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Sergeant Waddell put up Kanyalal Harickchand before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 1,700.

It appears that the accused was employed as a cashier in the firm of Shivram Gokuldas, and it is alleged that during the month of August last he misappropriated Rs. 1,700 belonging to the firm. He was arrested on the 5th instant but as the inquiries were incomplete, Mr. Waddell required remand of the accused into police custody which was granted.

SENSATION IN G. T. HOSPITAL.

PATIENT FOUND IN GARDEN IN SOMNAMBOLIC CONDITION.

Great sensation prevailed among the patients of the G. T. Hospital in the early hours of Sunday morning when it was discovered by Dr. B. I. Ambegaoker, the Resident Surgeon, while going on his rounds that a patient named Raghoji Pa'oji (70), was lying in the hospital garden in a somnambolic condition.

It appeared Raghoji met with an accident near Bhuleshwar on the 2nd instant and was removed to G. T. Hospital. He had about seven abrasions which were treated, but was detained in the hospital. On Friday morning he requested the doctor to let him go home, but as he had developed pneumonia he was advised to stay in the hospital. He died at 2-45 a.m. on Sunday death being due to pneumonia.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Dr. Ambegaoker said the deceased was to be discharged on Friday last. When he found the deceased lying near the steps leading to the ground floor, he was conscious. He questioned the deceased as to how he happened to be there, but he gave no explanation. He simply said "I want to go home". From what he was muttering it appeared to the doctor that he must have been walking in his sleep. Cases of Somnambulism occur in the hospital at times.

The jury returned a verdict of death by pneumonia.

PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE

Murzban Merwan Irani (35), a tea shopkeeper residing with his partner Sheheriar Rustom at New Foras Road, was removed to Masina Hospital in a comatose condition on Monday morning where he died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Dr. E. R. Udwadia, Senior House Surgeon Masina Hospital, said in his opinion death was due to opium poisoning.

Dr. P. F. Soonawala, Assistant Physician, Masina Hospital, said the deceased was his patient and had come to him about a month ago. He was of unsettled state of mind due to financial trouble. The deceased complained of insomnia and said he could not concentrate his attention on anything as he felt very melancholy.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, the deceased having administered the drug to himself in a state of mental depression.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Vishnu Bapu, police constable No. 2607B was going along Princess Street at 9 p.m. on Monday, when he found a Hindu aged about 25 years lying unconscious on the footpath. He removed him to G. T. Hospital where he subsequently died. The police made enquiries regarding the relatives and friends of the deceased, but without success.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY ELECTRIC TRAIN.

DRIVER'S SURPRISING CONDUCT.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Khambatta, engine driver of G. I. P. Railway was taking a light engine from Byculla shed to Boribunder at 8-5 a.m. on the 4th instant when near C Cabin close to Bori Bunder station a down electric train passed him. He heard the driver of the electric train giving short blasts of the electric horn and then noticed the train stopped. He was then informed by his fire-man that a woman was going along the track of the electric train and was run over.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Ananta Bhalchandra, Police Jamedar of G. I. P. Railway said the driver of the electric train had not informed about the accident to the railway authorities.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and remarked that the jury were surprised that the driver of the electric train took no action to report the occurrence to the proper authorities.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE BY HANGING.

On Sunday at about 10 a.m. information was received at the Dongri Police Station that a Khoja woman named Fatmabai (42) was found hanging in her room on the second floor of the Old Aga Khan Building at Kandi Mohalla. Police enquiries showed that the deceased had loost her husband about 15 months ago and since then was very unhappy. She used to behave in a strange manner in her distress.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, held an inquest when the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

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WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.

Money conditions generally continue easy with the rate for call money unchanged at about 1½ per cent. But for the recent exchange sales to Government which have brought additional sums to the market, there might have been a slightly steadier tone. The rate for one month fixed deposit is about 1½ to 2 per cent, two to three months aoout 2 per cent while borrowers for six months quote 3½ to 4 per cent.

The Statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 28th August 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 182.01 lacs in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 42,72,80,000 as compared with Rs. 30.28 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.99 a decrease over last week of 1.70 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 28.88 and in 1923, 40.93. Loans and Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 42.39 lacs and Rs. 63.06 lacs, while Inland bills discounted decreased by Rs. 30.10 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs 94.32 lacs, while other deposits are up by Rs. 49.24 lacs. The bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has further eased on unloading by weak holders and selling orders from Calcutta, but at the close the rates were steady. 3½ per cent Paper has declined to Rs. 68/13 and 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 have both declined to Rs. 99/11. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, are quoted at Rs. 103 and Rs. 105/6. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/3 and Rs. 102/1, 1930 at Rs. 103/12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan declined from Rs. 109 to Rs. 108/14.

The total of Conversion Loan up to 29th August 1925 was Rs. 25,52,49,000, of which Rs. 21.82 crores were under 5 per cent 1945-55 Bonds and Rs. 3.69 crores under 5 per cent 1935.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market the activity reported last week continued throughout the period under report with the rate for ready T. T. rising from 1s. 6-1/8d. to 1s. 6-3/16d. and closing with buyers at that rate. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought for Government account in the principal centres about two and a half millions sterling at 1s. 6-5/32d. before raising its official buying rate to 1s. 6-3/16d. and some purchases were reported even at the higher rate. It is generally believed that Government will continue purchasing at this level as far as possible and in view of this belief, the tone of the market at the close was a shade easy. There were more bills showing in Calcutta than in Bombay and it is reported that a fair amount of business passed. The bank's selling rate for ready and September is 1s. 6-5/32d. October 1s. 6-3/16d. November 1s. 6-7/32d. December/January 1s. 6-1/4d. and February/March 1s. 6-3/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation was easier due probably to the recent shipping strike, the rate declining from dollar 4.85-13/16 to dollar 4.85. French francs close at 106.40, Belgian 108-40 and the Italian lira at 122.

GOLD.

In sympathy with firm sterling exchange the price of gold continued to decline this week until Rs. 21-1-6 was reached at which level due to improved off-take and bears covering, the market reacted and closes at Rs. 21-2-6 for ready. The price of sovereigns for ready has improved from Rs. 13-7-0 to Rs. 13-9-0, but closes at Rs. 13-7-6, the rate for forward is unchanged at Rs. 13-6-0. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d and the market price is 84s. 10½d. The daily off-take has considerably improved and averages some 35,000 tolas and the estimated stock after allowing for the settlement off-take is about 4 lacs tolas. Heavy arrivals are expected this Saturday, however, which causes a discount of half an anna per tola between September and October settlements. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-2-6 and Rs. 21-1-6 for ready, Rs. 21-2-3 and Rs. 21-1-3 for 3rd September settement and Rs. 21-2-6 and Rs. 21-1-6 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £185,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,16,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 24,17,122 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £345,000.

SILVER.

Silver has been a firm market throughout the period under report with a fairly large amount of business passing. China banks have been while the principal buyers in this market acting on firmer advices both from Shanghai and London. The tone of the market at the close appears steady, but the movements in this country depend almost entirely upon conditions abroad—particularly Shanghai. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 3s. 2-3/4d. to 3s. 3-5/16 d. The daily off-take averages some 80 bars and the present stock is estimated at about 3,400 bars. The highest and lowest rate in London during the week were 33-1/8d. and 32-9/16d. for ready and 33-1/8d. and 32-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74-8-0 and Rs. 73-3 for ready and 7th September settlement and Rs. 74-6-0 and Rs. 73-2-0 for 6th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £95,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £372,000 The total import of silver during the week amounted to 830 bars and Rs. 43,358 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £15,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the period under report. Cotton mill shares opened steady but eased off during the course of the week, and at the close there was some improvement due to bears covering sales. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 746/4-728/12-745; Century Rs. 313/12-300-312/8; Central India Rs. 450-442/8-450; Crescents Rs. 178/12-172/8-180; Fazulbhoy Rs. 756/4-737/8-755; Madhowji Rs. 85-80-85; New Great Rs. 240-237/8-251/4-247/8; Pearls Rs. 405-382/8-402/8; Simplex Rs. 90-95 and Swadeshi Rs. 438/12-442/8.

The miscellaneous section was generally unchanged. Andhra Valleys are quoted at Rs. 457/8 and Tata Hydros after receding to Rs. 716/4 have advanced to Rs. 767/8. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. are steady at Rs. 15 and Rs. 56/4. Bombay Trams are unchanged at Rs. 91/4. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 6. Katni Ordys. at Rs. 30 and Defds at Rs. 90. Railway shares were steady with prices almost unchanged. Sind Kot is quoted at Rs. 94xd. Sindh Lt. at Rs. 158 and Tapti Valley at 640.

Among Bank shares Imperial Banks were steady at Rs. 1407/8 and Contributories at Rs. 363/12. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 68/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/4.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 12.34 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Future Delivery prices:—	
October	11.86+.02
January	11.83+.02
March	11.90+.02
May	11.96+.02
July	11.91+.01

EGYPTIANS.

November	21.90 unchgd.
January	21.20+.05
March	21.00 unchgd.

London, Sept. 7.

Belgium	10901
Athens	22900

Cuban Sugar 12 sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
September	11.92+.02
October	11.84+.02
November	11.76+.08
December	11.80+.03
January	11.81+.03
February	11.82+.03
March	11.88+03
April	11.88+.02
May	11.94+.03
June	11.90+.03
July	11.90+.03
August	11.84+.03
September	11.75+.03

Tone:—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Scinde, Good	8.95
Scinde, Fully Good	9.35
Scinde, Fine	9.75
Bengal, Good	9.05
Bengal, Fully Good	9.45
Bengal, Fine	9.85
Oomra, Good	9.90
Oomra, Fully Good	10.30
Oomra, Fine	10.70
Broach, Good	10 35
Broach, Fully Good	10.75
Broach, Fine	11.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

September	23.10+.05
October	22.85+.05
November	21.90+05
December	21.45+.05
January	21.15+.05
February	21.10+.05
March	21.00+.05
April	20.95+.05
May	20.90+.05
June	20.85+.05
July	20.80+.05
August	20.75+.05
September	20.65+.05

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	11.84+.2
January	11.81+.3
March	11.88+.3
May	11.94+.3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, September 7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15-1½ Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15-4½ Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 15-7 Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi, 15-7¾ Jan/March sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 7.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 33 5/16

London, Sept. 7.

Prague 163.81.
Rentes 3 per cent. 46¾.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business small—Steady.

Interest day to day loans 2¾.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 6th August 1925.
Bar Gold £13,000.
Sovereigns Export to Singapore £55,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 7.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	22.70
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.13

London, Sept. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.45
Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.75
New York, Sept. 7.
Demand Bills (not received).

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Ttrade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 3/8

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/8 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £101¾ unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76¼—1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 5/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £101½+½.
Consols 2½ per cent. £55 3/8+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67—¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 57¾—1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready.—21/3/6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/0. At 6 p.m. 21/3/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/2/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/3/0.
Tone of market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready:—74/4.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 74/7. Lowest 73/14. At 6 p.m. 73/15.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 74/12. Lowest 74/4. At 6 p.m. 74/4.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 74/3. Lowest 73/12. At 6 p.m. 73/12.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/14/0.
Tone of market:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, September 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 Sep/Oct. sellers.; £18½ Jan./Feb. paid and sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay.—Quiet trade.
Castorseed Bombay £9½ Sept/Oct. sellers quiet; £22 1-8 Sept/Oct. sellers.
Slow—Barley steady.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £21½ Sept/Oct. sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3-8 Sept/Oct. Humburg sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 Sept/Oct. nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton 21 1-8 Sept/Oct. sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ Sept/Oct. nominal.
Linseed Bombay £22¼ Sept/Oct. nominal.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 54 Sept/Oct. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 55/3 Sept/Oct sellers.

Tone:—Easier.
Australian 58/6 Sept/Oct. value.
Choice White Karachi 57/6 Sept/Oct. quoted.
Tone:—Argentine Wheat easier.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Sept/Oct. sellers £21 1/8
Oct/Nov. done £21 1/4
Linseed Tone:—Tendency easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Nakel Spot Net:—
Oct/Dec. value 38/10 1/2
Jan/Apl buyers 38/9

METAL.

London, Sept. 7.

Tin Block £237

London, Sept. 7

English best Selected Copper £66¼.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £62 5/8.
Copper Braziers £79¾ nett per ton
Yellow Metal £69½ nett per ton.
Hard Spelter £31¾.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £257.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p
Brass, English	¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

	Per md.	Rs	a	p
Copper, German	¼	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	4	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	0
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

RUBBER.

London, September 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 34½ Oct/Nov. sellers.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 39 Sept. buyers.

Tone:—Firmer—Only moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 39 Sept. paid and buyers.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £132½.
Chartered Bank £20 1-8.
National Bank £47½.
P. and O. Bank £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1-16.

BARLEY.

London, September 7.

Karachi Barley 39 Aug/Sept. sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14 to 14/3.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 7.

Argentine Wheat official estimate Acreage Sown now given 18,821,000 acres.
Compared with 18,525.000 acres.
15th July last.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Khadi	Rs	a	p
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	14	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in:			
Standard per lb.	1	3	9
Century per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	3
Textile per lb.	.....		
Phoenix per lb	1	4	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	6
Finlay per lb.	1	3	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	3	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	3	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	2	0
David per lb.	1	2	0
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	9
Western Mill per lb.	1	3	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	2	6
Textile (Bicycle)) per lb.	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	4	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	6	0
Phoenix per piece	5	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	6	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	6	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	13	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Cabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pahaney	9	9	0
Hindustan	9	11	0
Malita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	6

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

Jute:—Albion 450, Alliance 575-73, Anglo India 410, Auckland 244-41, Barnagore 163, Bally 230, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 445, Budge-Budge 420, Caledonian 540, Chapdani 189 Clive 39-38/14, Craig 5, Cheviot 225, Dalhousie 385-83, Delta 450, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 900, Fort William 365, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 750, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 40/8, India 210, Kamarhatty 530-28, Kankanarrah 428, Kelvin 750, Khardah 425, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 284, Lawrence 603, Lothian 350, Naihati 445 National 28/12, New Central 530, Northbrook 52/12 Nudea 49/8, Orient 180, Presidency 7/4 Reliance 62, Soorah 27, Standard 410, Union 575, Waverly 7, Hessian 18, Jute 90.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 17.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/6, Burma Corp 11, Titagar Paper 3/2, Thorney Croft 12 ans. Imperial Bank 1410, Imperial Conty 356.

Remarks.—Market easier—Alliance declared dividend fifty. Tendency quiet.

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P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Messrs. AHIKURY & DEEN DOYAL, Shidhee Amber Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur. Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

SIGNS OF STEADY INCREASE.

PATHAN PROBLEM.

The annual report of the Bombay City Police says that the year 1924 was practically free from any serious unrest, except for the general mill strike which took place at the beginning of the year and lasted from 17th January to 18th March.

There was the usual periodical panic about Pathans in May and June which subsided after large numbers of Pathans had been deported. "During the year I had meetings with the leaders of the Pathan community", says the Commissioner of Police, "and suggested to them that in the interests of the law-abiding members of their community it would be wise for them to keep a strict check on new arrivals and give me information of the presence of bad characters in the city with a view to their deportation. They agreed to do so: it remains to be seen if any good will come of it."

CRIME STATISTICS

The crime statistics show a considerable rise in cognizable and non-cognizable cases since 1922. The total crime in 1922 amounted to 1,12,163 cases. This rose in 1923 to 1,22,086 and in 1924 to 1,33,853. As in the year previous however the bulk of the increase was due to infractions of the Local Acts, and is attributed to the sustained activity of the police in dealing with petty shopkeepers, hawkers and offenders against the Bombay Conveyance and Prevention of Gambling Acts. There was a slight diminution from 11,394 in 1923 to 11,190 in 1924 in the police cognizable cases under the Penal Code. There was a slight increase in the number of cases under "Rioting and unlawful assemblies", but no grave cases of rioting occurred during the year. In the number of cases of murder and attempts at murder there was a noticeable increase, due chiefly to an increase in the number of cases of infanticide. Details of the more noticeable cases of murder are mentioned in the report. In all these cases in spite of considerable personal danger the police showed commendable courage in pursuing and arresting armed criminals. The conduct of the two Parsi gentlemen, Mr. Dinshawji Keashaji and Mr. Cowasji Nowroji in connection with the arrest of the notorious criminal Bhagwania Bhoja, was most praiseworthy.

Of the cases prosecuted 92.31 per cent. resulted in conviction as against 91.08 in 1923; the total number of cases undetected works out to only 5.00 per cent. as against 5.77 in 1923.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 19,47,000 (in round figures) as compared with Rs. 22,85,000 in 1923 and Rs. 22,79,000 in 1922. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 8,97,000 which gives a recovery percentage of 20.40 as compared with 20.85 in 1923 and 25.27 in 1922.

PATROL SYSTEM.

There has been a certain amount of public dissatisfaction expressed at the removal of many fixed posts and the substitution of patrols instead. It is impossible however with the number of men at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police to give both fixed posts and patrols for every point and area where they are required. And as patrol is undoubtedly a more effective system of protection than fixed posts, more men are employed on patrol than on fixed posts. The most effective protection is a combination of fixed posts and patrols on short beats and an examination of the requirements is being made on these lines.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

The registration of Motor Vehicles and the problems of traffic control continued to absorb increasing attention. During the year 2,153 cars, 273 cycles and 103 heavy motor vehicles were registered. For the better control of traffic a self-contained traffic control department has been constituted. It is believed that by the introduction of this scheme a great improvement in traffic control will be effected. Under it traffic duty policemen will receive special training. It is too early to assess the results of the scheme, but there has been an appreciable decrease in the total number of motor accidents from 1,861 in 1923 to 1,641 in 1924 in spite of the fact that the total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City had increased from 9,741 in 1923 to 11,203 in 1924.

The discipline of the force was satisfactory. There was a fall in the number and severity of punishments. Only 349 men and officers were punished as compared with 428 in the previous year. The number who resigned was 133 and discharged 139 as compared with 99 and 72 respectively in the previous year. The increased number of resignations and discharges are attributed to the enforcement of a higher standard of discipline rendered possible by the reduction in the number of vacancies.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The total permanent strength of the force at the close of the year stood at 3,827 as against 4,024 at the close of the year 1923.

The population of the city according to the census of 1921 is 1,176,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 11.81 as compared with 1 to 13.04 in 1923 and 1 to 14.31 in 1922.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 26.01 as compared with 22.41 in 1923 and 21.22 in 1922.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLS.

ARRIVAL OF 350 DELEGATES,

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva—A perfect babel prevailed as three hundred and fifty delegates representing fifty-four nations trooped to their seats. The Maharajah of Patiala wearing a sky-blue turban was a conspicuous figure. All British delegates were seated in a body on the left of the platform. The Duchess of Athol and Mrs. Mackinnon of Sydney University were seated near Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Robert Cecil. Both the ladies carried bouquets. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canadian missions were prominently placed.—Reuter's Special.

The Canadian Senator Raoul Dandurand has been elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—The Turkish Government is issuing a further memorandum on the Mosul question to the League Council and to the Press to-morrow.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD CONGRATULATES MR. PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

The local Municipal Board unanimously passed last evening a resolution congratulating Mr. V. J. Patel on his being elected President of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

FRENCH EX-PREMIER DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Paris.—The Ex-Premier, M. Viviani, is dead.—Reuter's Special

'A TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR AMBAJI"

In our yesterday's note on "A Telegraph Office for Ambaji" the distance between Ambaji and Abu Road was stated to be 100 miles instead of 15 miles.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and has been operated upon by Dr. F. R. Parakh. She is progressing well and will leave Bombay shortly.

On Monday Her highness the Begum of Bhopal, accompanied by Nawazzada HaMidullah Khan came to the Viceregal Lodge to say good bye Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading before leaving on their visit to Europe.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Sir Arthur Froom on Monday.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended a performance of The Gondolier at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday.

The following had the honour of lunching at the Vicegal Lodge on Tuesday:—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sir Willoughby Carey and Miss Carey and Mrs. Bhola Nauth.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, Sept. 7.

At the autumn session of the Assam Legislative Council which commenced to-day the Hon. President Moulavi Abdul Hamid made a feeling reference to the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. A resolution recording the profound sense of sorrow at his death and offering condolence to the bereaved family was passed, all standing.

Khan Bahadur Alauddin Ahmed Chowdhuri moved for consideration of the Assam Water Hyacinth Bill 1925. Discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned.—A. P.

STRIKE NOT COLLAPSING.

ONLY JUST COMMENCED

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Shinwell addressing a meeting of seamen at Hull declared that the strike was not collapsing, as was being stated but was only just commencing. It was intended to place the facts before the Trade Union Congress, for the seamen were merely following the lead of the Congress and opposing any reduction in their wages. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the strike.

Mr. Tom Mann, speaking at Poplar, described the acceptance of the reduction of the seamen's wages without consulting the rank and file as damnable. The meeting passed a resolution asking the Trade Union Congress to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Havelock Wilson.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union has decided to pay the strikers fifteen shillings per week.—Reuter.

IN S. AFRICA.

Cape Town.—The "Guildford Castle" which arrived here is held up. There are now nine vessels of tonnage of nearly a hundred thousand held up here, while, the crews of four freight ships are ready to sail without being affected. Seventeen ships are affected at Durban where there are now 47 vessels held up of tonnage of 250,000.—(R.T.)

BEIRA STRIKE.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY THREATENED.

BEIRA, Sept. 7.

The strike of the employees of the post offices, the customs and other services of Beira threatens to bring all commercial activity to a standstill. Fifteen ships are idle in the port. No mails are being received or despatched. The lighting services in the town have been suspended since yesterday. The other essential services are still being maintained. The authorities have locked and sealed the railway sheds of the Rhodesian merchants, who, not having received stocks for four days, grew alarmed.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN WORKERS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Swales in his presidential address, alluding to India, said, "the British movement joins with Indian workers in demanding political freedom, the right of self-determination and a measure of franchise covering a large number of people of the depressed classes and factory workers, and also supports them in their fight for the fullest right to organise Trade Unions." After describing the wages and conditions of work of textile workers, miners, railwaymen and other workers as a disgrace to any responsible Government or body of employers, the speaker urged British Unions to help them as their representatives considered necessary, as they worked their way from the present slavish conditions to a higher standard of life.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Addressing a meeting at Bagerhat Mr. Sen Gupta declared that the franchise of Congress membership was shortly going to be changed from two thousand yards of yarn to an annual contribution of four to eight annas per head.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 7.

So far only four Provinces have sent nominations for the Congress presidentship. Nominations from others are expected shortly. The final decision will be made on the 15th. The General Secretary, Reception Committee, has gone to Agra for collecting Congress contributions.

The local Congress workers are entertaining strong hopes of a definite nationalist majority in the coming municipal elections. This affair is exciting considerable public interest.—A. P.

Rao Bahadur G.K. Chitale is standing as a candidate for election to the Council of State from the Bombay Presidency.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
8th September, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference
NEW YORK	22.39	22.51 +12	22.99	+60
LIVERPOOL	11.84	11.86 +2	12.17	+33

Sewri and Khandi Markets closed.

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SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING—THIRD DAY.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 1-45 p.m.

YEMAN	 1
NEVIS	 2
ZULU	 3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 2-15 p.m.

TYCHO	 1
HAPPY TIMES	 2
CHARLES WILLIAM	 3

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs. 2-45 p.m.

ROSCOFF	 1
MOZAN	 2
BALLARD	 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division I. Distance 6 furlongs. 3-15 p.m.

GEORGE PHILLIPS	 1
FIRE STAR	 2
DANZIG	 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3-45 p.m.

BALLYFARE	 1
OJIRA	 2
BRITOMART	 3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. 4-15 p.m.

PREY	 1
MARYLAND	 2
MURMANSK	 3

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs. 4-45 p.m.

CHURCHTOWN	 1
LADY THEO	 2
ARROWY	 3

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 5-15 p.m.

GREENFINCH	 1
FLAMING ORB	 2
KASER GIRL	 3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. 5-45 p.m.

CAILIS	 1
LIGHT JESTER	 2
WASP	 3

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance furlongs. 6-15 p.m.

DILAWAR	 1
MAMNOON	 2
KARIKATA	 3

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

AN EXCITING FINAL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT Y. M. C. A.

The final match of the Gossage Charity Cup tournament which was played on Tuesday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. resulted in a win for the former by three goals to one. On the run of the play the Young Men were distinctly unlucky to lose as they were decidedly the better team in the second half and should have scored at least two goals. The element of luck played a large part in the victory of the Gymkhana as two of the goals should never have been scored. The first half of the initial period was very even and both goals were visited in turn. Then Etherington sent in a shot which glanced off the Y. M. goalie's boot, a lucky goal. Shortly before half-time Hudson added second goal for the Gym. from close range. After the interval the Young Men bucked up considerably and the forwards were seen to great advantage. Pitt, McKenzie and Irvine combined well and their short passing was at times dazzling. Pitt reduced the lead by beating Heasman with a long one. Play was mostly in the Gym. area but chances went abegging and the score remained unchanged. McCarthy beat the defence on several occasions but he would not pass back at the right moment, his pot shots at goal invariably sailing wide. Pitt again tried a long shot but it went over the bar. Moorhouse centred well but the inner three were not close enough to take advantage of Heasman's uncertainty. Following a scramble in the Gym. goal-mouth McCarthy had the goal at his mercy but sent wide. The Gym. suddenly swooped down to the other end where scramble ensued, the ball going from head to head. Lloyd headed wide but Houghton in attempting to clear the ball, headed it into his own goal. Enthusiasm slackened after this and the game ended quietly with the Gym. winners by two clear goals.

Bombay Gym: Heasman; Ogden and Terrey; Sparshott, Bradley and Underdown; Thow, Hudson, Lloyd, Etherington and Innes.

Y.M.C.A.:—Ross; Laughland and Hayes-Hoares; Houghton, James and Hannah; Moorhouse, Pitt, McKenzie, Irvine and McCarthy.

Referee: E. J. Turner.

TO-DAYS MATCH.

Rovers Tournament. K. S. L. I. versus Royal Artillery, Colaba, on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa two, Manchester United two.
Bolton Wanderers one, Leeds United nil.
Burnley nil, Notts County nil.
Cardiff nil, West Ham one.
Leicester nil, Arsenal one.
Tottenham three, Sheffield United two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool two, Middlesborough three.
Bradford City four, Barnsley one.
Chelsea nil, Notts Forest nil.
Hull four, Southampton nil
Oldham one, Sheffield Wednesday one.
South Shields three, Wolverhampton one.
Stoke nil, Port Vale three.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare one, Millwall two.
Brentford one, Southend three.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Chesterfield one, Bradford one.
Coventry nil, Wigan nil.
Crewe two, Doncaster two.
Halifax two, Hartlepools one.
Lincoln three, Southport nil.
Walsall one, Grimsby one.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

New York.—Borotra beat Patterson 4/6, 6/4, 8/1, 6/3. Thus France has won interzone final and meets United States in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND HINDU GYMKHANA DRAW.

A CLOSE GAME.

The Hindu Gymkhana entertained the Bombay Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face where an interesting game resulted in a close finish. The wet weather in the morning did not permit an early start and the match began at about 2-30 p.m. when the Gymkhana opened their innings. Andrews and King opened well and in less than an hour 50 was reached when King was dismissed. Andrews stuck well and obtained the best figure on his side. The Bombay Gymkhana in little over two hours collected 141 runs for the loss of seven wickets when they declared, giving the home team, full ninety minutes to make the requisite runs. The Hindus took advantage of this sporting offer and were only nine runs behind at the call of time. L. P. Jai treated the spectators to some excellent cricket and played a faultless innings for his 61 in which he lifted Smith three times over the screen and also hit four fours. V. A. Dalvi came next with a useful 28 not out.

BOMBAY GYM.

Andrews 38, Mackinnon 20, King 11, Phillips 13, Milne 13, Harrison 6, Le Roy 19, McLeod not out 12, Carmichael, F. Smith, and Weir did not bat. Extras 9. Total 141 for 7 wickets.

Bowling: Chandarana 3 wkts for 46, Godambe 3 wkts for 45, Shivram 1 for 32.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. Dalvi 6, Jai 61, Pardeshi 14, Swami 14, V. Dalvi not out 28, Shivram 12, Godambe, Mahale Dalaya, M. H. C. Rana Kagal did not bat. Extras 1. Total 132 for 5 wkts.

Bowling: Smith 3 wkts for 62, Weir 1 wkts for 31.

TURNER MORRISON WIN EASILY.

The second team of the Bombay Gymkhana had to suffer a severe defeat at the hands of Turner Morrison and Company on the home ground. The Gym. batted very poorly, the entire side being dismissed for 44 runs. The company had no difficulty in passing this score and declared when they had compiled 103 runs for 6 wickets.

BOMBAY GYM. "B".

Wilson 12, Ross 3, Lewis 11, Cole 4, Hardcastle 3, Donnelley 0, Monogham 0, Warder 4, Warren-Smith 0, Miller 1, Pitt 4, Extras 2. Total 44.

Bowling: Besania 6 for 15; Radcliffe 3 for 7.

TURNER MORRISON.

Cunningham 0, Commelin 23, French 31, Radcliffe 12, Shanker 12, Besania not out 19, Lobo 2, Magnlal, Elliot, Olphert, and Sawant did not bat, extras 4, Total 103 for 6 wkts.

Bowling: Donnelly 4 for 45; Hardcastle 1 for 23; W. Smith 1 for 15.

CRICKET AT NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NASIK, Sept. 7.

An interesting cricket match was played on the 6th instant on the Hansraj Pragji Thackersy College ground, Nasik, between the staff of the College and the pleaders of the Nasik Bar. The pleaders scored 50 runs, Mr. Nadkarni alone getting into double figure with 25 runs to his credit. The College staff replied with a brilliant score of 140 runs. Principal Kulkarni contributed the useful score of 69 runs. Thus the College staff won the match.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Following are the scores at the close of to-day's play in cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

M. C. C. team that toured Australia vs. Mr. Thornton's Eleven. M. C. C. team 274 and 15 for one. Thornton's eleven 179. (Haig 50 not out, Tate 7 for 75). Rain interfered with play.

Gentlemen vs. Players. Gentlemen 217 and 44 for one. Players 308 (Young 72, R. Relf 73, Peach 65, Calthorpe 6 for 88).

Lancashire vs. All-England Eleven. All-England Eleven 290 (G. Gunn 100, E. Holmes 57, Macdonald 5 for 100). Lancashire 151 for 6.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

(BY A PARSI.)

To-day, the Parsi community, all over the world, is entering the threshold of a new year—let us hope, a new era of peace and prosperity. They will celebrate the New Year, Yezdezardi 1925, with the usual eclat and merriment, characteristic of the community. The past year Yez. 1924 has gone, never to return again, leaving behind its results and impressions, good, bad or indifferent. A retrospective review, with the pious hope and genuine expression of a bright prospect for this new year, will then be opportune. One need not necessarily indulge in eulogy of achievements, great or small, on a New Year day, he can afford, advantageously, to be a candid critic and offer constructive criticism, with the sole aim of communal weal.

Educational Inactivity.

It would be difficult to characterise, briefly, the progress or otherwise of the past year as a whole. A brief survey of the activities in different spheres will, perhaps, make the position clearer. As education is the very pivot on which the existence and prosperity of a community depends, in this age of civilisation and progress, I shall deal with it first. The ideal of education, in its true sense of the term, should be the equipment of youths with sound training in all branches of arts, crafts and science to enable them to fight their way successfully in the keen competition everywhere. Has the community done anything substantial towards this end, last year, not to speak of the wail of indifference in the preceding years? The answer, unfortunately, is in the negative. There have been no doubt an addition of matriculates by the hundreds, graduates in "art" by the scores, but that has not opened for them—and the career of those that passed such examinations in the preceding years tell the same tale—an Eldorado of which they fondly believed, or led to believe, it would be for them. They find, after leaving schools or colleges, to their great regret and amazement, that their proficiency which, in the case of a few, is rewarded with decoration by Universities, in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trignometry, logic, philosophy, languages, &c., is worth not much before an exacting and practical world, where practical experience counts for much, and not the caudal appendages of B.A.'s, and M.A.'s &c., with the super-addition of "With Honours" at times. The hard logic that a man is called upon to exercise, when he begins his career in the world after his scholastic or collegiate grinding parrot-crying and cramming are over, is quite different from the cut and dried bookish logic and philosophy which they were taught, "noions volens," in schools or colleges. Such persons, except for possessing a superficial knowledge of languages and other subjects, are no better than illiterate persons with sound common-sense and a practical experience of some crafts. It is pathetic to find undergraduates, and many graduates, as well, unable to write in classic English, even an ordinary letter to their friends, an application to a firm or a Government Department or a commercial letter to constituents if engaged by a commercial firm. In fact, their real useful training now begins, and they have to gain practical experience which requires a number of years before they can "pull on" independently.

Parsi University.

The time, indeed, has come—nay it has long passed—when well-wishers of the community started an institution—call it what you like, an Academy or University—of their own, or converted one or more of the existing institutions into a Central educational institution with any of the names suggested above, where, disregarding the present University curriculum and banishing altogether the idea of passing matriculation examination as the goal to be aimed at, for the majority of students, attention was given to business training, such as book-keeping, accountancy, commercial correspondence, letter-writing, typing, shorthand, &c., which should be taught compulsorily (in lieu of the useless subjects which are taught nowadays), during school hours. By this method even the dullest student, as soon as he leaves the school, knows something of this useful training which will greatly assist him in giving a good start from the very beginning of his post-school career. The proposal of founding a Parsi Academy or University has not yet assumed any tangible shape, but has proved so far a tall talk. The announcement recently made in the Press that a Parsi gentleman of Karachi is to donate the handsome sum of rupees five lacs for the cause of education and for which a hope is expressed that it should form the nucleus of the scheme of a crore of rupees for higher education among the community has revived the hope. Let me hope this time the scheme will not end in smoke. Technical education is the supreme need of the moment—a sound training in a couple of the numerous useful crafts is better than the honours diploma in "arts" of the most famous university in the world. There is the model of the Petit Parsi Orphanage, which is doing very useful work within its circumscribed limits, a leaf out of whose book could be advantageously taken. My humble appeal to well-wishers and leaders of the community is to shake off the present deplorable lethargy, to give up the habit of talking or writing much and doing practically nothing, but—to use the hackneyed American phrase—to be "up and doing", and make an earnest beginning in starting the giving of technical education to the rising generation which alone is useful till the end of their lives, in the majority of cases. Unless they do so I regret to have to join the rank of the pessimists who despair of achieving anything substantital. They should no longer shilly-shally, or shelve the scheme, then restart it and again turn their back upon it. They should be well advised of the fate of Orpheus and be advised not to look back till the object of their heart was achieved, otherwise, if they look back it is sure to vanish into thin air like his beloved wife, Euridyce. Donations, given to educational institutions that give education or the antiquated and bookish system only have not produced the desired results and has tended to raise an army of "educated paupers" to use the phrase of an eminent Parsi, though I hesitate to call them "educated" paupers they undoubtedly are; and the need of a central institution, call it what you like, where technical education forms the main plank in the curriculum of the institution, is the greatest need of the moment which alone will prove, in the near future, the community's educational panacea.

Social Progress.

The social progress, or lack of it, deserves the next consideration. Very useful activities have been registered in this direction, last year. Much, however, remains to be done. Several mandalies and associations are doing useful work, so far as their resources permit, but the growing tendency to start new associations by callow youths just out of schools or colleges, or even grown up persons starting institutions, with small funds scraped together, the executive posts of which are self-allotted to them and their henchmen and the aims and objects of which, if not the same are identical to those of other old institutions, should be discouraged, nay denounced, by all. Such place hunters should remember that the communal weal is too important, rather sacred, to be trifled with for the sake of acquiring cheap notoriety, which, by the way, proves generally ephemeral. Such rival associations naturally clash with the activities and progress of old institutions, energies are frittered away, no full value of the money spent is realised, and both suffer sooner or later. Gatherings held under the auspices of many associations on socio-religious subjects are well attended, and should be welcomed. Lack of real religious education, imparted on a sound basis and not superficially, for "namko waste," in schools in Bombay and many places out of Bombay, is the crying grievance. Most of the schools being cosmopolitan, such facilities should not be expected therein. And that only proves the need of a Central institution for the community.

Some ladies are doing very substantial work, unostentatously, for a number of years past. The activities of the Sree Zarthoshti Mandal deserve a word of thanks. Their solid work, done after much painstaking, for the betterment of their less fortunate sisters is too well-known to be repeated here and deserves unstinted support from all. Their motto is not to give miserable doles of a few rupees to all and sundry who apply to them for help, but to make them work (or teach them, if necessary, useful arts and handicrafts) and thus enable them to earn an honourable living on sewing, cutting, pastry-making &c., in which ladies necessarily excel. As the Mandal is located in a small building it lately appealed to wealthy persons of the community for funds to enable it to have a commodious building in order to widen the scope of its activities. Will the appeal fall on deaf ears?

Dr. Kaikhasru K. Dadachanji—of the Indianisation of Army fame—is contributing a series of articles in the "Kaiser-i-Hind", advocating certain reforms in Parsi divorce laws and suggesting changes in the Parsi Matrimonial Act. There is no doubt room for reforms in the Act which was passed many years ago. But the over-zeal of the Doctor, as in the case of the subject of the Indianisation of the Army, in indulging in asides, using extra-strong red-hot language, and exaggerations, is marring the cause and alienating the sympahy of those who would otherwise whole-heartedly support his movement. Let me hope wise heads and legal brains of the community will join hands, this year, and take up the matter right earnestly, discounting the froth and fume (of the advocate of reforms) which is visible on the surface and taking into account only the substance which lies underneath his agitation. The sincerity of the Doctor is of course unquestionable. In this connection, it is pleasing to note from the Doctor's latest thunderbolt (85th of the series) that the Sub-Committee, formed out of a Committee of well-known Parsis, including a Parsi Punchayet Trustee, merchants leaders, Athornans, vakils, doctors, advocates, &c., has held upto now 25 meetings, and it has advocated reforms "in almost all sections of the Act, after careful deliberation, in consonance with the present-day requirements, and that it will shortly place before the community the suggested reforms".

A glance at the annual report for 1923 issued by the Parsi Punchayet Funds shows that out of Fund No. 20, 39 persons were given a dole of Rs. 75 each for marrying their daughters. Such a small sum is of course quote inadequate for the purpose, but the Fund probably cannot give more, out of the proceeds of the Fund, having regard to the number of applicants. Such persons have naturally to beg of further help from Shethias. This proves the necessity of a big Fund for the purpose. The plight of parents, who, by the kind gift of an over-bounteous Providence can claim, to their credit at home, a battery of half a dozen (and in many instances, even more) daughters of marriageable age, but who can only lay claim to a big zero at the Bank, can better be imagined than described. The cry repeatedly made in the Gujarati press for doing something in this direction has fallen on deaf ears. Will something be done in this direction, this year?

Housing Problem.

The housing problem remains as yet unsolved. With characteristic indifference the community has done nothing very tangible in this direction looking to the vastness of the problem. It has all the while acted, with a few exceptions, on the principle of "Take care of to-day and to-morrow will take of itself". The Rent Act which many members of the community fondly believed would come to their rescue has proved a broken reed, thanks to the machinations of our so-called leaders in the Council, and what little protection it does afford to a limited class of tenants will vanish in a short time. And then the greedy landlords will have their field day, and these human vultures, quite unlike the birds of prey, who are said to feast only on corpses and carcases will devour their victims while still alive. The humble writer of this article a few years ago dragged his ex-landlord before the Rent Controller on behalf of self and co-tenants of the building, and brought him to his senses. Enraged at this, he hurled his threat afterwards thus: "Let the Rent Act be over, and I will drink their blood" (i.e. of all tenants of the building). Thank God, he has netted a handsome profit over the sale of the building, and is no longer there to carry out his sanguinary threat! But this mentality is typical of hundreds of landlords, in the city, many honourable exceptions of course excepted. Something in the nature of erecting buildings on co-operative basis and constructing a few more from donations received from charitably-disposed persons is no doubt being done, but that has not touched even the fringe of the problem. The Uran scheme of housing promises to relieve the acuteness of the problem if its promoters are helped by the right persons. If shethias and persons of upper-middle class take up this housing problem they will be doing good of undying fame. Looking back to the near past, an impartial observer will admit that there is much force in the statement repeatedly made by many that the modern Parsi shethias (barring a few honourable exceptions) have no sympathy and regard for the well-being of their less fortunate co-religionists, and they recall with pride and grateful remembrance the halcyon days of the past century when shethias could feel for their co-religionists as much as they would do for their own near and dear ones. My robust optimism leads me to believe that the divine spark of fellow-feeling is still burning in them and that the milk of human kindness is still coursing in their veins. Only they need to be roused from their apathy, and a few of them, bearing in mind human weakness, require to be flattered and coaxed, in other words, acknowledgment of their importance, and leadership as 'burra sheths'.

To cope with the growing menace of unemployment in the community, the unemployed members, many of whom are sorely in need of and are crying for monetary help, for enabling them to start petty trades, should be forthwith given such help. This will make them self-supporting and not a drag on the family and the community. A big Fund is needed for the purpose.

The activities of the Zoroastrian Store at Chikalwadi for selling grain and other useful articles at cheap rates, should be, as pointed out last year in these columns, extended to all localities where Parsis live in large numbers. The growing abject poverty of several families who have been deprived of their bread-winners necessitate giving them grain free of charge, and the pathetic appeal issued only last week by 3 ladies to extend the helping hand to the Fund which distributes grain free of charge every month of nearly eight hundred rupees will, it is hoped find favourable response.

There are several minor points but they need not be touched here looking to the pressure of space in this paper. I shall conclude with fervent hope that those of my co-religionists who are in a position to give help of one kind or another in the directions mentioned above will do so, this year—a duty which they owe to themselves. May Zoroaster be their guide in all communal activities and may they live as true citizens! I wish them all a happy and prosperous New Year. Amen!

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Wednesday the 9th instant is the Parsi New Year Day according to the recent defective reckoning. May the New Year bring more vitality in the Parsi public life! May its leaders devote themselves to wider, truer, sounder education of boys and girls, and establish Industrial Homes for their poor sisters and brothers! May the New Yea prov equally beneficial to the sister communities, in the removal of untouchability amongst Hindus, and the reforation of harmonious relations amongst Hindus and Muslims, and amongst Muslims themselves! May the dark clouds that are hovering over the Hedjaz may soon disappear! And may Peace be restored in Riff, in China and in the world at large! May the New Year see the dawn of a New Era of Reconciliation between Britain and Hind! Amen!

Daman, September 7.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Our Simla correspondent wires on Monday that the Public Accounts Committee concluded its sittings on Saturday and adopted some modification in the draft report.

The Bombay Mails of 22nd ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and work at the school. Mr. H. Nathal Manager of the Mill will preside.

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Parsi new year gathering will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Meherjibhai Palenji Madan will preside. Dr. Miss Jerbanu Mistry, Mr. Sorab D. Vimadalal, and Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha will deliver short speeches in Gujarati and English, appropriate to the occasion followed by Persian, Gujarati and English recitations, and devotional songs and music from Mr. Shroff and Mr. and Mrs. Kasinath. Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June 1925:—

Mr. Sheralibhai Muljibhai Rs. 50, Mr. Karamchand Chunilal (thro' Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey) Rs. 50, Mr. Ganesh Waman Vaidya Rs. 14, Mr. J. Fahey Rs. 10, Mrs. C. Burrows Rs. 10, Mr. K. B. Mama Rs. 10, Dr. B. V. Ved Rs. 5.

Also gifts in kind from the Indian Red Cross Society, and others.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year, 1295 Yezdezardi.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lantern lecture on Architectural wonders of India, Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams for French Somali coast are subject to delay and accepted at senders' risk.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.—Under orders recently issued by the Government of Bombay the Laboratory at Parel will, in future, be designated "The Haffkine Institute" and the Officer in charge will be called "Director, Haffkine Institute."

A PROTEST MEETING.—A meeting will be held near the Shri Hanuman Temple in the Love Lane to-day at 4/30 p.m. to protest against the removal of the very old and only one temple of Shri Hanuman by the Bombay Municipality.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A select Programme of Indian Music by Mr. K.R. Ketkar, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) Call sing 2 F.V. Wave Length 387 Meters.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. Mail Stamer "Morea" with mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30, p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

ClanMacphee left Liverpool morning of 6th instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The adjourned extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood will be held on Sunday the 13th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road.

S. S. LEAGUE, MADANPURA SETTLEMENT.—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 115 patients in the month of August, of whom 85 were males and 30 females. The doctor's visting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA DEBATE.—To-day at 6 p.m. in the Gymkhana Pavilion there will be a debate with the Catholic Students Union when the following proposition will be moved:—"That Sex Equality is a delusion". The debate will be followed by a short recitation on "Cave Feminam" by Mr. Philip Furtado. The debate is open to the public.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—The Bengal Union Club, Naiwadi has specially arranged to stage on Friday "Devala devi", the Bengali drama at the Gaiety Theatre Hall, Hornby Road, (opp. Victoria Terminus) with a view to aid the establishment of Kaliwadi permanently in Bombay. All sympathisers and well-wishers are requested to make the occasion a success.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS COUNCIL.—A training camp to demonstrate the first principles and methods of the Scout movement will be held from Oct. 20th—30th at Lonavla. Scouters and would be Scouters are eligible to attend. All applications to attend the course should be made in the printed form available from the undersigned and should be addressed to the same.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quidimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 16th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING PLY. WICKET GATES.—A public meeting of the Mahomedan citizens of Bandra will be held at the Slaughter House to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 a.m. to express their sence of resentment at the action of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Authorities in closing all the wicket gates and level crossings leading to the Hindu and Muslim Burial Grounds. Mr. G. A. Somji will preside.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.—The attendance at the dispensary in the holy year ended 30th June last was 1433 patients, 9,33 out of them being males, 211 females and remaining 299 children of both sexes together. That gave an average attendance of of 10 per day, sufficient for the one hour for which the dispensary could be kept open. In May and June the average attendance grew to 15 patients a day.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG MILL WOMEN.—Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Women Workers' Association of the above institute a gathering of the women students of the Premier Mills will be arranged to-morrow (Thursday) at 12 noon when the progress report of the women workers' primary school of the said mill will be read and prizes will be distributed to the women for regular attendance.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE.

To-day being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925.

SOWING THE WIND.

It required uncommon effrontery on the part of the Government to table a resolution endorsing the "principle" hidden away in the majority report of the Muddiman Committee. The duty, however, devolved upon the Home Member to act the part of the quack extolling his nostrums, but so artificial and far-fetched was the argument that he had to end by wondering whether he was not "pleading, possibly, in rough and uncouth manner, a great thing." The manner was there, but it was worthy of the theme, which, let us recollect, happens to be an uncouth attempt to bolster up an administrative system that is stupid, unworkable and retrogressive. It is said that when Sheridan volunteered to join the Whig party he might rather more naturally have joined an opera company. Sir Alexander Muddiman's advocacy of the resolution was so stilted and unreal that he might very well lend its copyright for a farcical lampoon on burcaucratic presumption. We have tried to understand the speeches of the Home Member and Sir Charles Innes. Inept as they are, the two officials may console themselves with the thought that their failure was due not to any lack of Demosthenian exposition, but because of the utter rottenness of their case. The reply of Pandit Motilal was straight, simple and crushing, and his advantage lay not in rhetorical adornment but in the trenchant honesty of his case. What are the excuses of the Home Member for asking the country to wallow in diarchy? The first is that Lord Reading who has "just returned after being in intimate touch with the political world in England" opines that the country had better remain where it is. We need not repeat the Home Member's eulogy of the Viceroy's incomparable wisdom, judgment and sincerity. The Minority suggested that the question should be examined by a number of people in the form of a Royal Commission. Sir Alexander Muddiman recommends the inclinations of Lord Reading alone as sufficient and superior guidance. His lordship wants to do nothing, because to do nothing conduces to the greatness of India which he loves to the point of dallying with the idea of an extended tenure. Trust Lord Reading. We have heard of it before. On the eve of the South African War, they cried "Trust Chamberlain"; in 1919, Indians were asked to "trust Lord Chelmsford"; at the very climax of the War, certain propagandists of the Muddiman type of credulity swept Britain with the slogan "Trust Bottomley." We do not question the sincerity of Sir Alexander, but we cannot quell the collective needs of a people with the news that the Viceroy isn't willin'. The second plea of the Home Member is equally rough and uncouth. He says that if Britain, no slave of dates, appoints a Royal Commission, the evidence of deficient co-operation in the land may compel it to turn back the hands of the clock. You may put back the hands of a clock but it will not alter the progress of time. The joint amendment does not tie Britain to the appointment of a Royal Commission, for it furnishes a better alternative. We are against a Tory Royal Commission for the reason, among others, that its operations would go waste and be followed by acuter deadlock. But even the champions of a prompt Royal Commission have a better case than Sir Alexander Muddiman. Sir Sivaswamy put the case well when he said that if a Royal Commission examined the problem from the viewpoint, not of absence of co-operation but as to why co-operation was not received, then no honest, impartial, and fair-minded Commission could go against them. If a Commission discovers that the constitution is odious and unworkable, it cannot with any pretence of sanity break up at the first meeting with the cable: "Co-operation insufficient, let the scourge continue."

The Home Member's resolution and speech will be among the most ludicrous in the minutes of the Assembly. Sir Charles Innes chimed in with the fantastic plea that India should clutch at the hand of co-operation (visible to the eye of faith) stretched through the misty pronouncements of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading. It is rank humbug to say that the recent conduct of the Government or the speeches of the two noble lords contain any suggestion of co-operation in response to Faridpur. But we have Sir Charles Innes, after twenty-seven years' service, swearing that the progress of the last four years was inconceivably immense. Was it co-operation to spurn the suggestion of peace by round-table negotiations? Is it co-operation to sacrifice the financial and economic interests of India by a ruinous exchange policy against the remonstrance of Indians? Was it co-operation when the Viceroy certified the salt-tax while crores were kept on suspense account? Where is co-operation in the rapid Indianising of the Army? Was it co-operation when the wishes of the people were flouted and the treasury depleted of crores upon crores, in the shape of Reverse Bills? Was it co-operation when the harassed taxpayers was saddled twice in six years with unrighteous obligations in favour of the highest paid services in the world? Where did official co-operation come in when Sir Dadiba Dalal was sent out because of his chivalrous concern for India? Was it co-operation to resist the repeal of repressive laws and to refine them with additions in the name of Indian Princes? Was it co-operation to oppress a province with Ordinance and *lettres de cachet*? How did the instinct of co operation vanish when the civil service wrested the solitary seat permitted to an Indian Governor? What happened to co-operation when Indian ministers were degraded to the status of glorified clerks and the Governor ceased to be constitutional? Is it co-operation to squeeze up the cotton industry towards foreign acquisition? We do not want to add to our queries because the whole record of marvel flaunted by Sir Charles Innes is nothing more than rhetorical fustian. And now after the conclusive evidence of failure before a special inquest, Sir Alexander Muddiman caps the tale of co-operation with a resolution that is reactionary and impertinent. The co-operation of the British Government on which official spokesmen dilate is a figment of the imagination and to demand its continuity is to suggest whole-sale surrender in the ravishment of India.

Pandit Motilal's amendment was supported by a speech remarkable for its spirit of cogency and construction. The declarations of Sir Sivaswamy, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachari and Sir Purshottamdas show how friendless Government are because of their selfish obduracy. The conflict in the Assembly will go a long way to sap the moral authority of the Government. The moral hold of a government is fundamental to its stability, and for the Government of India to forfeit it is to co-operate with those who think that acute rupture, whether in the form of irresistible agitation or civil disobedience, is an inevitable prelude to the phase of chastened reconciliation. Sir Charles Innes was right in concluding that the joint amendment questioned the preamble of the Government of India Act. He is right. If we submitted to the preamble, we would piously keep quiet, conscious of the reluctance of the British Government now to move forward. As the preamble reserves the discretion of progress, retrogression and stagnation to the British Government, its acceptors must obey the humour of the British Government. The whole country takes a different view, and all agitation is a challenge to the claim of complacent discretion in the preamble. We at least are not slaves to that preamble, and no official mummery or counter-blast in the Council of State will detract from the popular claim. Nor is the repudiation of the preamble, implicit in the amendment, an academic issue. It reserves to the people the right of self-expression and it accords with the confession of the Independent Labour Party that Britain has no moral right to govern India against her consent; and popular representatives stand for the masses of the country with greater fidelity than migratory officials. The enlightened Britisher will have a reputation to lose when he contests the claim that the government of a people is their own affair. Sir Charles Innes fumbled badly in his answer and as a Member familiar with commercial calculation he was helpless against the insistence of Sir Purshottamdas that the prosperity of commerce depended upon the freedom of the country. The debate demonstrates the utter falsity of the Government as they affect excuses for reaction and delay. We agree with the honest and logical conclusion of Sir Charles Innes that incomplete self-government is unsatisfactory. We want the satisfactory solution and it is for the British Government to choose the way of peace or ruin..

AN OBNOXIOUS MEASURE.

The Burma Expulsion of Offenders' Bill which was introduced by the Burma Government in the March session of the Burma Legislative Council has emerged from the Select Committee. The Bill, it will be remembered, authorises expulsion from Burma of Non-Burmans convicted of criminal offence or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. Its introduction aroused widespread suspicion and alarm among the Indian community against which it constitutes, as Mr. M. Auzam remarks in his minute of dissent, "a great aspersion." It was referred to a Select Committee despite the opposition of the non-official Indian as well as European members and nearly four months ago we dwelt on the elastic scope and the dangerous vagueness of the proposed measure. We do not wish to repeat all the objections urged against the Bill but we are constrained to observe that the Select Committee has not shorn the Bill of its most obnoxious features. The principal grounds of opposition to the measure relate first to the wide powers and latitude assigned by it to the judiciary and secondly to the ambiguity covering its application. On neither of these points, has the Bill been improved as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee. The Committee's report echoes the contention of the Home Member during the debate since it states that "the question of the definition of domicile must be left to the Courts to decide on the particular facts of each case and on the basis of existing rulings." It is an enormous power to vest in the District Magistrates and if it be argued that the control of the Local Government will prevent its abuse, that is no answer. For as Mr O de Glanville a European member, said during they discussion on the Bill, "the plain duty imposed on us is so to frame our Acts and Bills that they cannot be abused." While Indians have been trying to achieve the separation of the Judicial from the Executive function, the proposed Bill is a retrograde measure in that it imposes on the judiciary the task of prying into the secrets of individuals instead of deciding things on evidence. Since the Local Government has to act on the recommendations of the District Magistrate, a bumptious bureaucrat may in a fit of temper order the deportation of a respectable but independent-minded merchant whose loss of credit would hardly be retrieved even if the Local Government reversed that order. But even if the wide discretion of the Magistrate is not abused, there is every likelihood of dissimilar judgments of various Magistrates creating chaos and resulting in injustice. When the Government of India are so anxious to standardise and unify the law regarding the contempt of court, it is strange for a Provincial Government to leave the principle of domicile to be determined by the pleasure of the magistracy. The objection against the Bill, therefore, in regard to the wide discretion it permits to the judiciary not only stands but has been strengthened by the report of the Select Committee.

Since the question of domicile has been left for determination on the merits of each individual case, the definition of domicile has of course been hardly clarified. It depends entirely on the magistrate to interpret the words "domicile" and "habitual residence" which have been left obscure by the Bill. But even if the meaning of these terms is explicitly and unequivocally determined through magistral rulings it will provide no room for the acquisition of domicile through naturalisation or otherwise. If the issue of domicile rather than of crime is to be the decisive factor in the expelling of an offender then, as Mr. Rafi points out in his minute of dissent, definite facilities should be offered for non-Burmans to acquire domicile. Our objection to this aspect of the Bill is, indeed, more fundamental. All Indians have been protesting against the ban on Indian immigration in the British Dominions on the ground that common citizenship of the Empire should secure us equality of treatment. Why should there be then legislative discrimination against the Indian population—for there is no doubt that the measure is aimed against Indians—by Burma which is an Indian Province? Domicile of Indians in Burma should rest not on the arbitrary and conflicting judgments of law-courts but on the quality of common nationhood. If those who commit crimes in Burma repeat their offence, the law in Burma, we presume, is adequate to deal with them. Imagine the administrative confusion that would be caused if every province in India decided to demarcate between its indigenous inhabitants and the rest of the Indian population and to purge itself of all alien offenders! In fact, Sir Alexander Muddiman has been seeking powers to transfer Bengal detenus to the jails of other provinces. But this provincialisation of the criminal population —we do not yet know how the term "offender" which was very elastic has been amended by the Select Committee —has a sinister purpose. The nebulous character of the definition and the extensive powers assigned to the magistrates are calculated to hamper the political activities of Indians. Indeed, it is possible, as one Indian member hinted during the debate, that one of the main objects of the proposed measure is the exclusion of Indians from political life on pain of being deported. It is an ingenious instrument to obtain autocratic powers for the Burma bureaucracy while driving a thin end of the wedge of separation between Burma and India. And the manoeuvre has all but succeeded.

Notes of the Day.

It's There.

By 72 to 45 votes, the Assembly quashed the Muddiman resolution and accepted the joint amendment of the Nationalists. It is unfortunate that the Assembly proceeded too fast to be benefited by the sage observation of the "Times of India" which only yesterday supplemented the pronouncement of Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead:—"A constitutional system providing complete political freedom in a manner suited to the people was long ago conceded." "Complete poltical freedom in a manner suited to the people," had been already there—round, complete, succulent; only none of the fellows in the Assembly knew it. What a pity!

Labour's Industrial Parliament.

For the first time since the Black Friday dismembered and depressed the British Trade Union movement, the greatest of its kind in the world, the Trade Union Congress has opened in an atmosphere of hope and enthusiasm at Scarborough. The combined action of the railwaymen and the transport workers of England in support of the miners has strengthened the chances of industrial unity on the part of the big unions. In 1920, the Triple Alliance when put to a severe test completely broke down last month it instinctively rallied in defence of the miners' passionate struggle against a lowering of their standard of life. During the last few years, the real danger to the British Trade Union movement has arisen not so much from the continuous offensive of the employers as from the sectional dissensions and partial strifes of the several competing unions themselves. The Trade Union Congres has been naturally handicapped by this weakness and it has become a gathering of divergent units and interests rather than a single body formulating the industrial policy of Labour. But the provocative policy of the employers along with the apathy of the Government has helped to make the movement realise the value and need of a united front. Mr. Swale's opening address sounds the right note of energy and preparedness and lays considerable stress on the fact that profiting by the experience of the last month, the Congress as the industrial organ of British Labour, should face its own proper task of co-ordinating industrial action. Mr. Swales also emphasised the international significance of the Labour movement. Though his reference to Indian freedom and Indian Labour bears the imprint of greater earnestness than the condescending "messages" of the "statesmen" of the Labour Party, it is useful to remember that a Labour Government was in office when the Bombay workers were on strike last year. Indeed, the inaction of the Labour Administration in the matter of the rights and economic conditions of Indian workers has been as dismal as its failure in the political sphere. If the Congress presses forward the ideal embodied in Mr. Swales' address, international unity of Labour may become a fact instead of a pious sentiment.

Dummy in the Game.

The purpose of packing Committees and Commissions with official nominees has been revealed in the conduct of Sir Mahomed Shafi on the Muddiman Committee. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer declares that but for the "official convention", Sir Mahomed would have signed with the minority and converted it into a majority. When enquiries are staffed with officials, the public generally protest that they are incapable of bringing an independent mind to bear upon the issues. The Government answered that they are put as experts and that they have full discretion for the exercise of their intelligence. In the Muddiman farce, Sir Mahomed Shafi was compelled by "convention" to join the reactionaries. Conscientiously he would have supported progressive opinion, but convention, Sir, convention makes a man fit only for the count of his head. It is unfortunate that Sir Mahomed Shafi failed to assert himself. A member of the Government votes with his colleagues on the principle of collective responsibility, but when a member of the Government is deputed to serve an independent committee, he is free to make use of his brains instead of giving count of his head. The convention was misapplied by Sir Mahomed; it it is, however, rigidly enforced, it is certainly worth breaking. Meanwhile we welcome the authority of this remarkable precedent to warrant our habit of ticking off officials in Committees and Commissions as dummies.

It Must be Prevented.

The residents of the Lamington Road area are quite justified in opposing the location of a new grog-shop in Tribhuwan Road, and we hope the Collector will relax his decision about having liquor served in the vicinity. If the residents, who are of the respectable middle class, are consulted, they will tell him of the feelings of alarm and abhorrence the proposal has created amongst them. The area is congested and there are cinema-goers frequenting it. To a contractor the prospect of enlisting customers will no doubt look alluring, but there are other interests to respect. Not far from the contemplated site, there are three liquor shops, one in Grant Road, two in Charni Road. There are good reasons for reducing the number, none for adding to it. If a new liquor shop is established, the place with its road-bends and dark alleys, is bound to become part of Bombay's under-world. Thirsty boozers should be left to walk up, as usual, to Charni Road or carry their own supplies like camels on long march.

UNIVERSITY FOR KARNATAK.

(BY "EDUCATION")

The report of the Bombay University Committee is out. It cannot be said that the recommendations of the Committee have been framed with wisdom and foresight or that they would commend themselves to the public at large. As compared with the report of the Calcutta University Commission, the Bombay Report is a very poor document. The Committee has still a special love for English and it feels that without English, the University will not be worth having. It is in a way a mere accident that the English conquered us. If Dupleix had succeeded, we have no doubt that these wise men of the Committee would have insisted that French should be the medium of instruction in our Universities. If fortune had favoured the Chinese the Committee would have hailed the celestial language as the saviour of India. We have come across no other people in the world preferring a foreign tongue to their own vernacular as the medium of instruction. Education and not language should be the aim of our Universities and it goes without saying that the vernaculars are the best medium of instruction both in schools and colleges. Our students have to wait fifteen years before they can think of securing a Degree but with vernaculars as the medium eleven years would be more than necessary. The bold adoption of the vernacular as the medium would enrich it in no time and would enable the students to think in the vernacular and add to its treasures. If we are to wait till the vernaculars come up to the level of English independently we might as well wait till the Doomsday. English as the medium of instruction has a blighting influence on the development of the vernaculars but our Committee has still to realise this simple truth. The establishment of linguistic Universities would facilitate the adoption of the vernacular medium.

The Poona University

While approving of the proposal of the Poona University, the Committee have left Gujerat, Sind and Karnatak in the cold contenting themselves with the pious hope that they also should have Universities when they are ripe. If once the principle of linguistic Universities is adopted these projects cannot be shelved on the plea that the time is not ripe for them in any province or sub-province. As Mr. K. T. Shah has wisely observed, the question of additional provincial Universities should not be considered with reference exclusively to the demand for such an institution in a province but rather from the point of view of the need for such an institution. We have to remember in this connection that Government have a large share in nursing and ripening Poona. If they had done their duty by other sub-provinces of the Bombay Presidency instead of neglecting them altogether, they also would have been equally ripe. As regards the Poona University itself as it finally emerges from the hands of the Committee, the proposal is not worth being seriously considered. The Committee has considered and rejected the proposals of a unitary residential and teaching University and of a University combining constituent and affiliated colleges and they have at last recommended an affiliating University, a mere duplication of the Bombay University. If the Poona University is to be another Bombay University located in Maharastra it is not worth having and not a "courie" need be spent on it.

Suggested Changes

As Mr. Latthe has pointed out in his note on the Maharashtra University, the Deccan Education Society which has the strongest claim to attention is entirely in favour of a residential University. The New Poona College would either have a residential or an affiliating University while Mr. Shah, Principal of the New Poona College, is strongly of opinion that the new University ought to be residential. In this connection, the proposed Andhra University scheme might have been followed with advantage. The Poona University should be a teaching and residential University with University centres in Nasik and Kolhapur. The Willingdon College may be transferred to Poona as a wholly Arts College and the present Fergusson College should be converted into a wholly Science College. The Engineering and Agricultural Colleges should be affiliated to the Poona University and not to Bombay, as suggested by the Committee. Of course Intermediate Colleges will have to be started in convenient and important centres in Maharashtra.

Gujerat University

If Maharashtra is ripe, Gujerat may be said to be equally ripe, if not riper. It has five Arts Colleges, a Science College and a Medical School which the Committee have recommended to be raised to the status of a Medical College. If Gujerat takes it into its head, it can collect even a crore in no time and start all the different types of colleges in Ahmedabad. Baroda is thinking of starting a University and Ahmedabad may co-operate with advantage with Baroda instead of duplicating Universities in Gujerat. In this case also, the type of the teaching University with the necessary University centres should be professed with the vernacular medium.

Sind University

Now we come to Sind with two Arts Colleges, one Medical School and one Engineering College. It must also have a University of its own. Government should liberally help Sind in starting different types of colleges. The University should be established in Karachi with one centre in Hyderabad for the present. The type should be residential and teaching and the medium Sindhi.

What of Karnatak?

What of Karnatak? It follows without saying that it must also have a Universi-

(Continued on page 12.)

FRESH TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

POLICE FIRE ON CHINESE

SEQUEL TO ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Shanghai.—Bitter speeches and banners with anti-foreign inscription and pamphlets which were in evidence at the meeting of 500 coolies this evening held to reverence the memory of the victims of the affair of 30th May protesting against the "unequal treaties," whipped the mob to frenzy, which proceeded in the direction of the International Settlement, at the border of which it met five foreign and two Chinese policemen whom it pelted with stones and bricks and attacked with bamboo poles, etc. Two foreign constables were floored, others fired on the mob wounding one seriously and two slightly. The crowd then broke up. The police are now strongly reinforced and all is quiet.—Reuter.

CHINESE TARIFFS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

In pursuance of the treaty signed at the Washington Conference whereby the Powers and China will confer on the question of tariffs which China is anxious to raise for the purpose of increasing her revenues, Britain has appointed Sir Ronald Macleay as the chief delegate. He will be assisted by Mr. Sidney Peel as financial adviser and by Mr. K. D. Stewart, a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The Tariff Conference will begin at Peking on 28th October.—Reuter.

AKALI LEADERS TO BE RELEASED.

CASE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The special correspondent of the "Sunday Times", Lahore, reports under date Simla, September 5:—

From a most reliable source I have been informed that after many consultations with the Sikh councillors, and the Viceroy, the Governor-in-Council of Punjab has decided that the case against the Akali Leaders, which has been continuing in the Lahore Fort should be withdrawn, and the leaders be set free as soon as possible. Orders will soon be issued, I understand to this effect.

About other Akali prisoners no definite decision has been arrived at, although it is certain that Sir Malcolm Hailey is inclined to accept the proposal of making the language of the conditions more innocuous.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

A BASELESS CHARGE AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

After a prolonged debate last night the Municipal Board adopted the report of the President, Mr. Vallabhai Patel and the ex-President, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, who had made enquiries into certain charges made by the Chief Officer against the Municipal Engineer. The President said that the Chief Officer raised a dispute in December last in connection with one of the alterations made in specification for storm water drain in Kalupar saying that this alteration was an interpolation made by the Municipal Engineer after the contract was signed by the Chief Officer and the President. The Chief Officer immediately began an enquiry in the absence of the President who on his arrival took up the enquiry with the help of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai. They found the allegations of the Chief Officer to be rash, hasty and unfounded. The President further said that if he had not interfered the whole Municipal administration would have come to deadlock.

The Chief Officer said that he had done what he did for his safety. If the report of the President and Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai was adopted there was no place for him as Chief Officer.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Sept. 7.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj returned from Jodhpur on the 4th and had an informal talk with members of the Ajmer Bar. On the 5th evening Agrawal citizens of Ajmer presented him with an address in Hindi at Dani Vidyalaya. Raisahib Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A. presided. Sethji in his usual calm and serene manner spoke a few words about Khadi, making it perfectly clear that he took to the service of the Motherland not out of any philanthrophic motives but for self-realisation and self-purification and because he intrinsically loved that mode of life. Next day Seth Jamnalal visited Nasirabad along with Sjt. Kshemanand Rahat of Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan, Narsingdas Agrawal and Mr. Kriplani. He was presented with two Hindi addresses under the presidentship of Shriyut Ramcharan, one from Nawyuwak Pathnalay, and the other from Agarwal Bhratri Mandal. Sethji and party went round visiting public institutions. Nasirabad has a small group of earnest workers. Sethji left for Sikar this morning and will stay there till the 11th. Mr. Manilal Kothari is expected to join him there. He intends visiting Udaipur shortly.

WAR ON RIFFS

COMBINED FRANCO-SPANISH OFFENSIVE

LANDING AT ALHUCEMAS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Paris.—A communique from Fez says that large bodies of French troops are moving up to their appointed sectors on the line. The moment is approaching when a combined Franco-Spanish attack will be launched at points selected by the High Command. Special roads have been constructed in the northern sector permitting rapid movement of guns and military traffic. The French Air Force is carrying out a series of attacks on Sheshuan. A number of squadrons are now located on the front line, whence a fight of a few minutes traverses enemy positions. General Petain has arrived in Fez.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Madrid.—An Official communique says that landing has been effected at Alhucemas.—Reuter.

RIFFS' DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

Earlier messages regarding the landing of the Spanish troops at Alhucemas says:—

Paris.—"Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent states that the attempted landing of Spanish troops in Alhucemas coast has failed. The attempt will be repeated to-day the Riff coast being bombarded by land, sea and air.

Tangier despatches mention serious Riff counter-operations in the Western front directed by Abdel Karim's brother. The enemy are vainly endeavouring to capture Benkarrish, which is just south of Tetuan and the whole of the Eastern front. The enemy are strongly counter-attacking on the Afrau front, east of Ajdir and Alhucemas.

A telegram from Fez refers to the rumour that the Spaniards have succeeded in relieving enemy pressure at Tetaun.

A Spanish officials communique does not refer to any attempted landing at Alhucemas, but dwells on the persistent enemy pressure, especially in the Western Front. It declares that the enemy have failed in their object to break the Spanish lines with the ultimate aim of diverting their forces from destined offensive.

LATER.

"Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent says that the preparations for the Spanish landing at Alhucemas began on Saturday evening, when the Spanish Naval detachments, escorting a troopship left Ceuta and Melilla respectively. The detachment from Ceuta feinted landing in the south of Madlan which is south of Teutuan and then marched in full speed towards Alhucemas. The detachment from Melilla feinted landing at Sidirris and then joined Ceuta detachment which was reinforced by French warships. The false landings were intended to mislead the Riffis as regards the real object of the attack. Intense bombardment of the coast was carried out on Sunday evening by French and Spanish warships, supported by the air-force and on Monday morning landing of troops were attempted and only resulted in costly losses as the Riffis were prepared for landing and offered determined resistance.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA TO DEMORALISE RIFFS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Madrid.—A message from Tetuan says that Spanish aeroplanes flew over Riff villages and dropped thousands of copies of ultimatum translated into Arabic and signed by Primo de Rivera. The pamphlets declare that Abdel Krim's claim that he desires peace is a brazen lie and call upon the tribesmen to submit within three days and threaten that if they persist in their defiance they with their foreign allies will soon be digging their own graves. The pamphlets add that if French and Spanish prisoners are badly treated the Spaniards will carry out reprisals.—Reuter.

RIFF QUARTERS BOMBED.

LONDON, September 7.

Madrid.—A communique states that enemy pressure on the Western front continues but without success.

Paris.—Sixteen aeroplanes bombarded Adjir, dropping nineteen to twenty kilos of projectiles on houses in the enemy's centres of activity.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND RIFFS.

A MUSLIM PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Sept. 8.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Kallai, Calicut held under the presidency of Moidumoulavi on Monday unanimously passed resolutions, condemning the reported participation of the British in the Riff war against the patriotism of Abdul Karim to serve and save the cause of Islam, expressing confidence in the Khilafat Committee and condemning the un-Islamic actions of its enemies, condemning the reported ill-behaviour of Seth Chottani towards Maulana Shaukat Ali.

VIOLENT STORMS.

SOUTH COAST AT KOREA DEVASTATED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Tokio.—Violent storms have devastated the south coast of Korea and Northern Kyushu, causing loss of life and the capsizing of numerous cargo and fishing boats. Two trains have been wrecked, their drivers being killed, and 250 houses have been demolished. A tidal wave has washed away forty houses near Fusan.—Reuter.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

ASSEMBLY'S DECISIVE VERDICT.

PT. MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment was carried by 72 votes against 45.

(From our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

All day long the noise of battle between Government and people rolled in the Assembly and at quarter past seven the Swarajist President announced that the people had won by a majority of 27, the voting being 72 and 45. Thus the epochmaking debate on the Reforms in which 35 speeches were made in all ended, as expected, despite the appeals by Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Basil Blackett. The first shot was fired by the eloquent Mr. Abhyankar, followed by the still more eloquent Mr. Chamman Lal, exposing the theory of trust propounded by Sir Charles Innes as a gigantic fraud and robbery. But Mr. Jinnah's speech was the speech of the day, both in form and substance. His polished irony stood the diehard interruptions of Sir Charles Innes. His analytical exposure of Government mentality in bitter language was more than a match for all Sir Basil Blackett's vote catching performance. "Do you expect Pandit Motilal to go on his knees before the Viceregal throne for a Royal Commission? Have you no eyes, no ears and no brains to understand that Pandit Motilal is co-operating in improving the present system of Government? Lord Birkenhead has asked for a constitution, we offer our outlines of a scheme in this amendment." The house applauded Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ramachandra Rao, quickly followed, pleading for abolition of the Secretary of State's Council. Of the nine Swarajists in today's debate Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a strong point when he summed up the Government of India's position as insignificant in the Empire, impotent abroad and tyrannical at home. Mr. Doraswami Iyengar rightly attributed the socalled success of the first Assembly to Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement outside the Councils. From the side of non-party men Doctor S. K. Datta who represents the Christian community, although by nomination, castigated Government for their sins of omission in respect of the depressed classes and Christians and as under Swaraj their position would certainly improve he cast his vote on the side of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Joshi, the nominated member for labourers, also joined Pandit Motilal, because the struggle of the working classes will be at least more direct and easier than now. Sir Darcy Lindsay who praises the Swarajists at dinners warned them to-day not to bite the hand that will give Swaraj, namely, British Parliament, not to make extravagant speeches which cut no ice and not to press the amendment which was in the nature of an ultimatum to the British Government.

Sir A. Muddiman, the Home Member had previously also treated the amendment as an ultimatum, but his speech was refreshingly devoid of bitterness. He deprecated the use of rhetorical invectives which would only alienate Britishers and as regards the charge that the Government of India were doing nothing regarding Provincial Autonomy he announced Sir Frederick Whyte was engaged specially to investigate the relations between the Central and provincial Governments in India *vis a vis* other parts of the world. As if to act as a counterpoise to some strong Swarajists doses Pandit Malaviya adopted an attitude of sweetest reasonableness. He pleaded for a Royal Commission if a convention or a round table conference was tabooed. He wanted Englishmen to know Indians and Indians to know Englishmen. He averred that India is prepared to subject herself to Parliamentary discipline for some time but for how long that would depend on Britishers themselves. Sir A. Muddiman acknowledged the helpful attitude of Pandit Malaviya in piquant contrast to some hot headed Swarajists and exploited the different interpretations on Pandit Motilal's proposition. Pandit Malaviya considered the majority report as the minority report in view of Sir Mahomed Shafi's plea for a Royal Commission made after retirement from service. Sir A. Muddiman could not meet this point.

The Assembly was getting tired. There was everywhere the demand for closure. The debate was therefore closed and the amendment of Pandit Motilal was carried amidst loudest applause ever heard in the Chamber. It is noteworthy that but for Mr. M. C. Naidu from Rangoon and Raja Ragunandan Prashad Singh and Mr. Makhan there was not one single Indian elected member on the side of Government. Of the others the nominated members, Liberals Moderates and Independents were all with the Swarajists. Thus Nationalists came out triumphant. Government was ignominously defeated, the only consolation for them being the presence of the Council of State where, in spite of promised two days debate and several amendments, the majority report of the Muddiman Committee will be accepted.

DIVISION LIST.

72 FOR: 45 AGAINST.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The following is the Division List on Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment on the Reforms resolution:—

The following 72 voted for the amendment:—

Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Mr. Chanda, Mr. Phookan, Pandit Shamalal Nehru, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Abhyanker, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Mr. Aney, Mr. Joshi, Mr. B. Dass, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Maulvi Mohamed Shafee, Maulvi Badi Uzzaman, Kumar Ganga Sinha, Mr. Ali Muzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. Jokodia, Mr. S. G. Ghose, Maulvi Kazimali, Mr. K. S. Ray, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Mr Neogy, Mr Goswami, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr Lohokari, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Gyaparshad Sinha, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Shyama Charan, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Sir Harisingh Gour, Lala Hansraj, Sheikh Sadiq Hasan, Makhdum Sajan Baksh, Shah Saivid Ghulam Abbas, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. Chaman Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Sardar Kartar Singh, Mian Abdul Haye, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Duni Chand, Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Mr. Qusuf Imam, Mr. Ismail Khan, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Pt. Hakkaran Nath Misra, Pundit Krishna Kant Malavia, Lala Narain Das, Pandit Shambhu Dayal Misra, Sir Sivaswamy Aivar, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Maulvi Mohomed Yakub, Syed Moijd Baksh, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. C. Duraswamy Iyengar, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. Reddi, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Rama Iyengar and Pundit Motilal Nehru.

AGAINST.

The following 45 voted against Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment:—

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Naidu, Mr. C. V. K. Ayyar, Mr. Raj Narain, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Cosgrave, Rev. Dr. Macphail, Mr. Abdul Momin, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Charters, Prince Ikram Khan, Mr. Gurner, Sir Willoughby Carey, Col. Crawford, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Makan, Mr. Vijaharaghavachariar, Mr. V. P. Rao, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. Clow, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. Harper, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Sim, Mr. Maguire, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. S. N. Singh, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Capt. Hira Singh, Capt. Ajab Khan and Mr. Langley.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DEBATE RESUMED.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning to conclude the debate on the Muddiman Report. The public galleries were again crowded.

Mr. Harper of the Legislative Department was sworn in. For the first time the question time took very much less than an hour, these having been answered in ten minutes. Sir Basil Blackett replying to Lala Dunichand admitted that the bulk of the assessees in the Punjab were Hindus. In 1923-24 the proportion of assessees was Muslims 1945, Non-Muslims 21,418.

Lala Dunichand suggested that recruitment to Income Tax Offices be on the basis of proportion of assessees and not on communal basis.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that he did not see the relevancy of the number of Hindu and Muslim assessees in this matter.

The Finance Member replying to the same member held that press information showed that progress towards Indianisation in the Imperial Bank during the last two years had been rapid. The feeling that branches of the Imperial Bank were being opened in districts to compete with indigenous banking enterprise was ill-founded. Government took all relevant circumstances into account in scrutinizing the list of places where the Imperial wanted to open branches but obviously absence of another bank could not be the sole or the most important criterion in deciding whether a branch be opened or not.

The House resumed the reforms debate.—Mr. Mahomed Yakub supporting Pandit Motilal's amendment said that he represented the minority of 70 millions of Mahomedans.

A HUGE FRAUD.

Mr. Abhyanker further supported the amendment. He said that they wanted, firstly, power of the purse and the Governor-General-in-Council to be made responsible to the Indian Legislature. Democracy and bureaucracy could not be wedded together. Further they wanted an army in India to be Indianised within the shortest possible time and the Council of the Secretary of State to be immediately abolished. They wanted fully representative Legislatures of the widest possible franchise. The Commerce Member's speech did him great honour because he had upheld the traditions of his group. He had repeated the old fashioned theory of trusteeship. It was no trust. It was a huge fraud, a bombastic

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INDIANISATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT

"SCANDALOUS" SITUATION

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

In the Council of State to-day, a resolution of Mr. Sethna for Indianisation of the High Commissioner's Office in London in an amended form and his Bill to amend the transfer of the Property Act, 1882, were both passed with a few amendments. Proceedings lasted till lunch time.

Mr. Sethna in moving that steps be taken to Indianise the staff and establishment of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom said that the High Commissioner was the agent of the Government of India and his duty was to perform all agency functions on behalf of the Government. His power of making an appointment was not absolute but was restricted in that the appointments must be made in accordance with the general or special orders of the Governor-General-in-Council and there was the right of appeal to the Secretary of State against any order of the High Commissioner removing or suspending from employment any person taken from the establishment of the Secretary of State-in-Council. Further the salaries and pensions of persons in the latter category were non-votable. Out of 365 persons in the Office as many as 245 were persons transferred from the India Office and 120 appointed direct. The total number of Indians on the establishment was now only 23 inclusive of five Indians transferred from the India Office, the percentage of Indians to the total establishment being a little over six. In other words out of every one hundred on the establishment only seven were Indians and the rest were non Indians. The object of the resolution was to induce Government to take steps to Indianise the staff and establishment as much and as quickly as possible. Personally he would like the agency work done by the High Commissioner to be transferred to Delhi but Government were opposed to such recommendation. They must do so sooner or later, but until then the High Commissioner's Office in London must have a large Indian staff especially as the expenditure was borne out of the Indian Exchequer. The present state of affairs was scandalous.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. Chadwick on behalf of the Government explained in great detail the position as it was at present. As regards the High expenditure Mr. Chadwick pointed out that these emoluments were paid to those appointed recently in order to deal with the special work arising out of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways becoming State Railways and such other duties and these men were on the temporary list. Indeed a large number of men on the High Commissioner's establishment were temporary. In the Office of the High Commissioner for Australia there were only 18 Australians out of 196, in the South Africa High Commissioners' Office there were only 14 out of 128 representing only 8 per cent. As regards New Zealand there were only 16 out of 119 representing 13 per cent. In the High Commissioner's Office for India a large majority were routine clerks who rose to their maximum of their salary after seventeen or twenty years service. For such routine work and for other technical work there were far more capable hands available locally in England at even cheaper rates than from India. It was therefore, not practical politics to send Indians from India for such routine and other posts. The High Commissioner had every power to appoint whom soever he liked and Sir Attul Chandra Chatterji had informed the Government of India that Indian candidates were being appointed to vacancies wherever possible. The question of Indianising the staff might, therefore, be left to Sir Attul Chandra Chatterji who need not be dictated from India in this matter.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy emphasised Mr. Sethna's point that Indians should be appointed in the High Commissioner's Office as much and as quickly as possible, much as he would like to see Indianisation progress, the resolution as worded would involve India in a great financial burden. He, therefore, moved an amendment so that steps be taken as far as was compatible with economy and efficiency to Indianise the higher staff and establishment of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.

Mr. K. C. Roy, supported the amendment.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu supporting the resolution, said that the policy of the High Commissioner was largely dictated by the Secretary of State. On a closer scrutiny of functions of the High Commissioner he considered it would be advantageous to have a larger Indian staff even though it might involve some additional expenditure. He moved an amendment at the end of the resolution adding the words "as much as and as quickly as possible."

Mr. Sethna accepted Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's amendment to Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's.

Mr. Chadwick, on the other hand, accepted the amendment of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and assured that Government's desire was to give an Indian complexion to the Office.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar supported the resolution. The latter said they might be willing to forego the voyage allowance.

Sir Dinshaw Watcha thought that the House was groping in the dark. The Government of India had lately accepted the principle of Indianisation and Indianisation

(Continued on page 10)

MEDINA AND AFTER

CABLES TO KING FUAD

SHERRIFFIAN PROPAGANDA.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.

Ibn Saud has telegraphed to King Faud that the Wahabis are respecting every place in Medina holy to the Muslims.

King Ali has telegraphed to King Faud appealing for support against the desecrators of the holy places.—Reuter.

"OBSERVE YOUR PLEDGE"

JUBBULPORE'S REQUEST TO IBN SAUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 7.

The Musalmans of Jubbulpore at a meeting of more than ten thousand passed the following resolutions:—

This mass meeting of the Musalmans of Jubbulpore expresses its deep satisfaction that the news of the bombardment of Medina is not true and strongly urges on Sultan Ibn Saud to observe strictly the pledges which he had given the Islamic world in his last announcement and further this meeting strongly hopes that the army of Ibn Saud will refrain even at the most critical Military emergencies from such actions which would cause bloodshed within the bounraries of the city of Medina or any way damage the tomb of the Holy Prophet or mosques or any other tomb or memorials otherwise Sultan Ibn Saud will loose the confidence of the Islamic world and the enemies of Islam will find an opportunity to take advantage of the situation.

This meeting does not want any interference of the British in the affairs of the Hedjaz.

This mass meeting of the Muslims of Jubbulpore expresses deep regret and abhorence at the actions of those irresponsible and selfish persons who adopted threatening attitude towards Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Khilafat workers and hopes that the responsible and sensible section of the people of Bombay will not lend any support to those mischief-makers.

"WHY I OPPOSE IBN SAUD."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S DEFENCE OF HIS ATTITUDE.

Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow wires under date September 8th:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali states in a press message that Maulana Hasrat Mohani and myself have combined with Maulana Abdul Qadeer and Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai to support Sherifians in reestablishing their rule in Hedjaz. The allegation amounts to a serious imputation. Maulana Shaukat Ali has gone out of his way to impute motives to me, but I don't dispute his good intentions. I wish to make it clear to Musalmans that I am not a partisan of Sharif Hussain or Amir Ali and I have never favoured their rule. The sacrilegious conduct of Ibn Saud and his followers has entirely forfeited my sympathy. If Maulana Shaukat Ali and his co-adjutors are equally averse to his rule no cause of difference remains. I adjure them not to accentuate, in the name of unity, the differences that already exist among Musalmans. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and I are further opposed to Ibn Saud's rulership on the ground that he is apparently under foreign influence and is being incited in his activities by others. He and his followers can never be expected to show respect for sacred shrines or tombs. Medina being looked upon as "haram" by Nejdis, it is strange that they should have acted against the tenets of their own faith and attacked the sacred city. The residents of Medina are in a state of great terror and anxiety and most of them being Hanfis are forced to resist the aggression of the Nejdis. One is also led to the assumption that the Nejdis regard the other Muslims as infidels and are waging a religious war. The residents of Medina did not begin the attack, the Nejdis are the aggressors. They were not the admirers of Husain and never sided with him as against the Turks. Ibn Saud could have settled the matter at Jedda. The attack upon Medina was quite uncalled for, as Ali was not holding the place. The crime of the Nejdis in making a target of the Holy Prophet's tomb is unpardonable and having regard to their peculiar belief in this respect the reports already received do not require further confirmation.

Not less heinous is the offence of desecration of the tombs of the martyrs of Ohad and the demolition of the mosque of Hazrat Hamza. I strongly condemn their conduct without fear of any opposition. May God help me. I am not concerned with personalities nor can I be dissuaded from the expression of right opinion out of regard for any individual. I made a strong protest when Sharif Husain showed signs of revolt against the Khalifa. Regardless of the attitude of the press or the people I stood up for truth then as I do now and I rely upon God to guide me in the right path.

PLEA FOR M. NISAR AHMED.

Syed Ghulambhik Nairang, General Secretary Central Jamiat Tablighut Islam, Ambala City wires to say that whoever else may be selected by the Central Khilafat Committee to visit Medina Maulana Nisar Ahmed of Cawnpore must be deputed by the said committee. He is a staunch Khilafatist and by no means a pro-Shariite and yet he is an eminent Sunni divine entertaining the deepest reverence for the

(Continued on next page.)

"WILLING HELPER OR---?"

CHOICE BEFORE ENGLAND.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

SOLEMN WARNING TO BUREAUCRACY.

"The struggle for freedom once begun must, sooner or later, have its appointed end and that end is no other than the achievement of fullest freedom."

"It remains to be seen whether England will share the credit of that achievement by willingly giving a helping hand or suffer that achievement to be wrested from her unwilling hands. These are the only alternatives. It is for England to choose."—Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly.

(From our Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

In moving his amendment to the resolution of Sir Alexander Muddiman regarding the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajya Party, spoke as follows:—

In dealing with the resolution and the amendment I shall confine myself to a plain statement of the situation as I see it. Let us first be clear as to what is the real question before the House. The resolution of the Home Member is short and innocent-looking, but involves the most controversial points that are agitating the country. It is divisible into two parts—first, the acceptance of the principle underlying the Majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and second, the adoption of the detailed recommendations contained therein. So far as the latter are concerned let me at once tell my Hon. friend that we freely make a present of them to him. I shall not waste the time of the House by referring to the recommendations except to say that some of the things recommended are most useful in their own way, but not exactly the kind of things we bargained for. What we are trying to do is to find a place in the sun for ourselves. If we are to have it we shall need no recommendations from you for the things which will be ours; if we are not to have it, your recommendations will not carry us far and we can do without them. The most important part is the principle. It is not stated in the resolution and we are left to find it out for ourselves from the text of the Majority Report. I have read that report with all the care and attention due to the authors, but have failed to discover any principle underlying it. We have been told in effect that the principle is that some thing can be done under the Government of India Act and the rules made thereunder as they now stand and that that some thing is to be found in the recommendations made by the majority. There is no doubt that something can always be done with every thing, but the question is whether that something will meet the requirements of the situation and is worth having. That is a matter which according to the authors was outside the scope of the reference and they have, therefore, not troubled themselves about it. If there is any principle to be inferred from the recommendations, it seems to be the principle which governs the whole system of Government and that is "give as little as you can and make sure that in the little you give the power and motive of the bureaucracy is not in the least jeopardised."

UNWORKABLE DYARCHY.

But there is one question of principle which the Majority have approached, though they have left it undetermined. It is the question whether Dyarchy in the provinces coupled with absence of responsibility in Central Government can under any circumstances be a sound basis of administration. This and the cognate question whether Dyarchy has in fact succeeded are the two vital problems which we must face in this Debate. My answer to both, if may for once borrow the phraseology of the Treasury Bench, is in the negative. I maintain that there never was any doubt in the minds of those who invented and introduced the system or of those who would like to work it at all cost that it was wholly unworkable as such. Let us begin with the inventors who secured a patent for the system from Parliament. In the concluding chapter of the Montagu-Chelmsford report we have the following passage. (Punditji here quoted the words regarding hybrid executives and proceeded). "Let us analyse this most diplomatic passage. It comes to this. We know that the machinery we are providing is "charged with potentialities of friction," but we hope it will be made to work smoothly. In other words we are giving you an unworkable machine, but you must try to work it. It was said and has since been repeated in and out of season that it was merely a transitional arrangement in the nature of a new experiment and that those concerned were expected to help to the best of their ability to make it a success. I deny, Sir, that it was a new experiment which deserved a fair trial. The experiment had already been tried in Canada and had hopelessly failed. There is Lord Durham's description of it."

After quoting the passage from his famous report relating to the impossibility of denying its inherent rights of control over the executive to the representative Assembly of the people and the deadlocks that ensued thereon, compelling eventually the grant of responsible Government, he proceeded thus: The experiment had been fully tried and had yielded its inevitable results. It has now been sought to try it again in perhaps what was considered to be a more congenial soil. The soil of India, however, proved as uncongenial as that of Canada and you have had exactly the same results. The controversy about the merits and demerits of Dyarchy was started soon after the inauguration of the system and has continued since. I shall not trouble the House with opinions of responsible statesman expressed from time to time condemning the whole system root and branch, but will at once come to the reports of the Reform Enquiry Committee.

A SELF-CONDEMNED SYSTEM.

Let us first take the Majority Report on the question of Dyarchy. It is, as I have already said, difficult to discover what is the considered opinion of the Majority. They get out of the overwhelming evidence of the utter failure of Dyarchy by describing it as partial and not full Dyarchy. So that the system introduced in India, whether you call it complete or partial Dyarchy, is self-condemned and indefensible in its very nature. In this view one would have expected a clear pronouncement that it has not and could not have succeeded, but we have instead a quibble—in other words, it has not been shown to have either succeeded or failed, and, therefore, it must go on. The Minority, on the other hand, are very clear and precise. They say, 'differing from the majority of our colleagues we have been forced to the conclusion that the present system has failed and in our opinion it is incapable of yielding better results in future.' They give seven good reasons for this opinion, but it is not necessary to enter into them. We are here concerned with the conclusion at which they arrived and I commend the important passage at the end of their report which embody them to the general acceptance of the House.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TESTIMONY

We now come to the high authority of Lord Birkenhead. Dealing with the question in his recent statement in the House of Lord's his lordship says... (Punditji here quoted the words in which he condemned Dyarchy and said):—We have here the true instincts of the constitutional lawyer asserting themselves; but strangely enough his Lordship cannot find it in him to say that Dyarchy has failed. Later on in the same speech after discussing the opinions on the Provincial Governments his Lordship puts the question again to himself and answers it in a way which, in plain English, means that where Dyarchy has succeeded it was not Dyarchy at all. It must, therefore be, taken that the system stands universally condemned and yet the irony of fate is that we are held bound to it. It is said that there are objections and defects obvious on the very surface, but you must honestly and earnestly work the system and prove that it is unworkable. The Government want us to give them the moon. we say it is unattainable. They agree, but insist on our making the vain attempt to get at it. We respectfully decline, not only because the attempt is vain, but also because it has actually been made and has failed. What is then the position? It is simply this, that you have either to give us real reforms or to go back to your time honoured methods of autocratic rule. This is all I have got to say about the Majority Report. It must be scrapped and some new avenue found to make political life possible. That avenue was pointed out in February 1924 and it is now again clearly shown by the amendment which I have moved.

Pundit Motilal then analysed his amendment and showed how the procedure followed closely that taken at the time of the Montagu Reforms Scheme, namely a Parliamentary declaration of principles, the formulation of a scheme and its enactment by Parliament, with the difference that the scheme will be settled after Conference with people's representatives. The Pundit also explained that it was an agreed Nationalist amendment which had been deliberately framed to express the common view. Had it been that of Swarajists alone it would have been different. The amendment represented their minimum demand.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

Proceeding Punditji said:—

Now let me briefly touch upon the his

(Continueda on page 11.)

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

ASSEMBLY'S DECISIVE VERDICT.

(Continued from page 9.)

fraud. The Commerce Member had told them that a man's life and a woman's honour were now safe. "Was it really so?" asked the speaker. Were their homes safe? Had not the noblest among them been thrown into jails? Had not hundreds been shot like dogs at Jallianwala? He read extracts of the persecutions of Catholics in England under Protestant regime. No marriage conducted by a Catholic Priest was held legal. No Catholic could buy a horse worth more than £5. (Laughter).

"And this, sir, was the condition in your own country when you were enjoying Self-Government," said Mr. Abhyanker in addressing the Treasury Benches. To-day the most moderate of moderate men like Sir P. S. Sivaswamy and Mr. Rangachariar had lost faith in British sense of justice. Britishers responded to the sense of justice only when some other sense like the one roused by Ireland made them wide awake. The present system of Government was a treason on God's law. Conditions had become intolerable and they had determined to break those chains.

HOME MEMBER'S HARDIHOOD.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao was surprised that after the universal condemnation of the Majority conclusions in the Indian Press the Home Member had the hardihood to ask the House to adopt his proposal. Both the Majority and the Minority had also held that nothing they could do within the terms of reference would satisfy public opinion. The Home Member had made no reference to the detailed proposals of the Majority report to some of which the speaker was opposed while others he wanted to discuss. As regards Sir Charles Innes's observation about lack of fundamental unity a similar objection had always been brought forward every time a step in advance was taken and despite this argument progress was sanctioned. He did not, therefore, see why the same objection should again be brought forward. He held that the whole scheme of the Government of India Act was unsatisfactory because Indian revenue was not vested in the Government of India and was not administered by the Government responsible to the Legislature in India. No change except transference of power from London to Simla could meet the situation. The Congress had since 1885 been demanding this fundamental reform.

"TRUST OF ROBBERS AND THIEVES."

Mr. Chaman Lal felt the atmosphere was surcharged with unreality. The treasury benches stood to a policy of do nothing, trusting in the support of brute force while the peoples' representatives took their stand on the righteousness of their cause. Government wanted them to eat the humble pie and accept the one-sided bargain. It was true they had no sanction behind the resolution, but he warned that they would create one. The Swaraj Party had really accepted the Liberal Federation Programme to show that the country stood united in its demands. The only difference was that the Swarajists would go to the country and raise a storm to enforce these demands. As regards the theory of trust it had been a trust handed down to them by robbers and thieves. Every pledge had been broken. British were sentinels of the kind who protected treasure only to rob it themselves. The President twice warned the speaker that he should refrain from constantly addressing the treasury benches and ignoring the Chair. (Laughter).

Sir Basil Blackett said that he did not share the pessimism of Sir Alfred Mond or of Mr. Rangachariar. Sir Alfred had grown pessimist after his experience of bud get debates of the Assembly in 1924. The speaker held that the presence of Mr. Patel in the chair was the strongest answer to pessimists.

Mr. J. Mehta:—He is there in spite of you.

FINANCE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Sir Basil held that even the speeches of Mr. Abhyankar and Mr. Chaman Lal showed that they had learnt a great deal by co-operation. He personally believed that there had been a great deal of co-operation in the passing of the Steel Protection Act, separation of railway finances, and the passing of the last budget and that future historian would agree that the second Assembly co-operated as well as the first Assembly. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar had spoken a great deal about the transference of control over the purse from London to Simla. He spoke as if this control was absolute. Mr. Rangaswami who had proved a very valuable colleague on the Public Accounts Committee must be aware that this was not so.

Mr. Rangaswami explained that power of interference existed nevertheless.

Sir Basil held that it had not been exercised. There had been tremendous advance and looking to Indians holding high position compared with five years ago there was remarkable increase. Sir Purshotamdas had supported the resolution because the Indian commerce would benefit if Government was responsible to the Legislature. The speaker held on the other hand that no responsible ministry in India could have yielded entirely to the pressure of the Bombay Merchants' Chamber and Bureau by sacrificing the interest of India as a whole and that the exchange policy of a responsible ministry would have been the same as that of the Government of India. The Finance Member was not able fully to understand the amendment unless it had the virtue of being at the same time Swarajist, Independent and Moderate and open to three interpretations to suit every party. (Laughter). It looked incompatible even with the Minority Report.

Mr. Jinnah said that the question of Swaraj was the only one that remained unsolved. In 1921 the Assembly was composed of men who came to co-operate despite the risk of odium and obliquy. That Assembly urged that revision earlier than in 1929 was warranted. The Secretary of State's reply was that progress was possible under the constitution, that electorates had not been tested and that constitutional machinery had still to be tested in its working as a whole. To this the Assembly gave an answer in February 1921 by passing a resolution that the time had come to revise the Act. Government chose to appoint the Muddiman Committee. The Muddiman Committee had reported. Col Crawford had questioned the impartiality of the Minority because it had stated the truth. He hoped the Colonel would withdraw that unjust remark.

Colonel Crawford, amidst applause, withdrew it an explained that what he meant to convey was that the Minority had devoted too much attention to political aspect and too little to administrative aspect of the problem.

Resuming Mr. Jinnah said the real issue before the house was whether the Act was to be revised earlier than 1929 or not. It had been proved that dyarchy could not enable them to make progress within structure of the Act and no minor amendment would satisfy any section of the politically-minded people. What then was Government's answer? He had heard speeches from the opposite benches which scandalised the people of India. (Hear Hear).

NOT A NATION?

They were told they were not a nation. How was then India treated as a nation during and after the war? How was she represented on the League of Nations and Imperial Conference as a nation? Was it that India was a nation when it suited the British and not when it did not? (laughter). Even Lord Birkenhead had contradicted himself. In one place he had challenged that India was a nation and in another breath he had spoken of the peoples of India. The speaker recognised the difficulties and asked Government to help India to overcome them. Lord Birkenhead had done a grave injustice to India by his statement that even ten Cadets for the King's Commission were not forthcoming. "That is entirely false. I will give you ten thousand". (Applause).

Lord Birkenhead's pomposity had shown utter ignorance of the conditions of India and the grasp of only one side of the picture. "I say there are difficulties. I recognise them. Let us meet and solve them as comrades together. What is your answer to those who are co-operating? None, What is the answer to me who has come to co-operate? Do you want Pandit Motilal to go down on his knees before the Viceregal throne, and then only you will appoint a Royal Commission? What has he been doing in the Assembly? Has he not been co-operating? What other evidence do you want to produce that responsible leaders are offering you co-operation? Have you no eyes and no ears? Have you no brains? (loud applause from the non-official benches)."

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that Lord Birkenhead's pomposity had claimed the present act as a "humble" effort in human ingenuity. Yes ingenuity indeed! (Laughter). He had asked them to draft a constitution to solve "but the problem", as if the problem was of the British people and not of the Indian people. (Laughter). The amendment recorded fundamental changes which they wanted to be incorporated in the Constitution. Let Government say that such and such proposal was wrong and he would be open to conviction.

A CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sir Charles Innes:—Will the Hon'ble member explain whether he accepts what Pundit Motilal Nehru said yesterday that not a comma of this amendment must be altered?

Mr. Jinnah:—I am used to the mischievous attitude of the Hon. Commerce Member. I will not be drawn into his parlour. I have known the spider too long and the fly is not going to be caught. (Loud laughter). The Commerce Member had said that the preamble could go to the wind.

Sir Charles Innes:—I said it can be altered but not as you like.

Mr. Jinnah:—Supposing the Royal Commission came to the conclusion that having regard to the growth of public opinion and educational conditions and the efficiency of the electorate there should be amendment of the Act on the lines proposed.,

Sir Charles Innes:—The decision will rest with His Majesty's Government but the Hon'ble Pundit does not admit it.

Mr. Jinnah:—Now let me come to this. Who will be the real arbiter. Who was the arbiter in the case of U. S. A.? Who was the arbiter in the case of South Africa?

Sir Charles Innes:—His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Jinnah:—Who was the arbiter in the case of Australia?

Sir Charles Innes:—His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Jinnah:—Who was the arbiter in Ireland? The Hon'ble members who carry on the Government of India lack utter imagination. (Laughter). Sir Charles Innes had no doubt carried on his work conscientiously and had done good work according to his light. (Laughter). But his 27 years life in India was his greatest disqualification in examining the constitution. "He tells us that we have not known chaos and anarchy for a century. But Sir, we have seen the horror of being disarmed. We have seen the horror of being kept out of our own administration. We have watched the horror of helplessness for the defence of our country. We have seen the horror of the people having been kept in the darkness without even elementary education and could the conditions of any civilized country after hundred years' rule compare with this? We want to free ourselves from these horors. There is only one way to do it that is to replace the irresponsible bureaucracy by a responsible democracy. We know the difficulties. We want you to help us. The Minority has proved the case for revision to the hilt it was precluded by its terms to define provincial autonomy. To sum up I want an answer. Are you prepared to appoint a Commission at once?

DO IT OR LEAVE IT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—I will reply in detail later. I do not want to be cross-examined.

Mr. Jinnah:—Secondly do you sincerely and honestly want us to submit to you fundamental proposals on which constitution be based? India to-day is in difficulty. I mean no menace and no threat. India is determined to win her freedom; the manner the measure and time either you determine in a reasonable spirit or she will determine for herself. (Loud applause).

Seth Govinddas supported Pundit Motilal's amendment on behalf of the landholders.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar said the majority report did not even transfer land revenue to ministers.

The House rose for funds.—A.P.

(Message Incomplete).

MEDINA AND AFTER.

SHERIFFAN PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from previous page.)

sacred monuments alleged to have been demolished and desecrated by Najdis.

JAMIATUL-ANSARUL-HARMEIN FORMED.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay of all sects held under the auspices of the Mogul Jamat at their Mosque at Babula—Tank, Jail Road on last Saturday night the following resolutions were passed:—

"This public meeting of the Mahomedans of every grade and sect of Bombay in response to the desire of the Persian Government observes this day, the 5th September, as a day of mourning and prayer and appreciates and thanks them for the religious feeling which they have expressed against the impudent deeds committed by the Wahabis at the time of the fall of Taif Sheriff, their entrance in Mecca Sheriff and the besiege of Medina Munavvara. This meeting hopes that all the Islamic Powers will take all necessary and adequate steps to oust the Wahabis from the Holy Places and will thus perform their Islamic duty.

"This meeting further resolves that the deputation of the following gentlemen should take the above mentioned resolution to His Excellency the Consul of Persia with a request to kindly forward the same to the Persian Government.

Members of the Deputation:—Sheikh Abdul Kasim Najfi; Seth Salehmahomed Noorani; Seth Chotani; Sirdar Suleman C. Mitha; Mahomed Jaffar Shustary; Salehbhai Barodawala; Mahomed Hussein Dehdushty; Mirza Alimahomed Khan; Mr. A. H. S. Khatri; Mahomed Ismail Cartey; Mirza Hashum Isfahani; Maniar, Maulana Khujandi; Haji Fatehmahomed Maniar and others.

In order to consider every possible and preventive step and action regarding the atrocities at Taif and Mecca, the bombardment of Medina, and the desecration of the domes and tombs of the great Islamic personalities, and in order to join in one systematic body, all those true and sympathetic Indian Mahomedans who are disturbed by the heart-rending events and who desire to remove this cimmity independently of the interference of the non-Muslim Powers and to see permanent peace established in the Hedjaz, this public meeting of the Mussalmans of every grade and sect of Bombay, acting on the resolution passed by the meeting of the leading Muslims held on the 4th September, resolves to appoint a committee of the following gentlemen under the name of "The Jamiatul-Ansarul-Harmein" and authorizes them to select and co-opt members from all the different communities who are willing to assist and act for this object. This meeting further authorizes them to select delegates for the All-India Muslim Conference which is to take place at Lucknow in order to discuss the above object and to give it practical shape.

Committee:—Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, C. I. E. and Seth Haji Bachu Ali, J.P., Hon. Treasurers: Mirza Mahomed Hasham Isfahani, Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar, Salehbhai K. Barodawala and Hussenali M. Rahimtulla, M.L.C., Hon. Secretaries and Haji Fatehmahomed Mahiar and Mr. M. Y. Nazim, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

"ANSARUL-HARAMAIN'S" TELEGRAM TO SIRDAR SIPAH.

Messrs. Salehbhai Barodawala, Hosainali Rahimtoolah Abdurrahim Dimtimker, Mirza Hashem Ispahani, Secretaries of the "Ansarul-Haramain" have sent the following telegram to His Excellency Sirdar Sipah, Premier of Persia:—

"Bombay Mussalmans in a public meeting appointed a Special Committee called Ansarul-Haramein to protect the Holy Places of Islam against the Wahabi aggression. Indian Moslems except a handful of Wahabis are united against Wahabi aggressions in the Hedjaz. Telegrams to you from interested Wahabi supporters in India are not creditable."

INDIANISATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

was going slowly but steadily. That being the case and as Sir Attul Chandra Chatterji enjoyed the confidence of Indians he could be asked to submit a report as to how far Indianisation could still be effected in the superior staff. Without such report before the Council they would merely be frittering away their time.

Mr. Karandikar opposed while Sir W. Currie (Bengal) supported the amendment of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.

The amendment of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy was carried 26 voting for 8 against and three remaining neutral. The amendment of Mr. Ramdas was therefore not put.

The resolution was amended by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy was carried.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Mr. Sethna's Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act was then considered.

At the instance of Mr. Chadwick certain drafting amendments to give effect to the intentions of the mover were made and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

NON-OFFICIAL SOLIDARITY

OFFICIALS BEWILDERED

IMPRESSIONS OF MONDAY'S DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

No less than thirteen members representing all shades of opinion participated in to-day's discussion on the Reforms initiated by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Legislative Assembly. The Home Member's request for the Assembly's concurrence on the main principle underlying the Majority report of the Muddiman Committee with a request to the Government to give early consideration to the detailed recommendations contained therein, was the occasion not so much for discussion either on the Majority or on the Minority report, but on the general question of Swaraj. The Government members as usual pleaded for co-operation. The Swarajists in their own admirable style demanded a change of heart before co-operation could be given. The Liberals following their traditional policy asked Government to take note of the prevailing tendency in the country and examine their own policy. The Independents reminded Government that it was the Bureaucracy's obduracy that was responsible for co-operators becoming non-co-operators and Anglo-Indians paid their lip-sympathy with Indians in their aspirations for Swaraj. The debate was carried on a high level before crowded galleries and will be concluded to-morrow when Mr. Jinnah and several other big guns are to speak.

AN UNCOUTH SPEECH.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in a rough and uncouth speech, as he himself described it, set the ball rolling, but he was applauded by all sections of the Assembly, including Swarajists for his frank, brief and unvarnished version of the Government case. "I am moving the House to accept the Majority report", uttered the Home Member, and there were loud shouts of "No, no" from all sides, indicating the storm of opposition that was to follow. He dismissed the Minority report because it wanted provisions for automatic advance, whereas the preamble to the Government of India itself only gave scope for gradual advance. Relying, therefore, on the speeches of Lords Birkenhead and Reading, the Home Member advised the Assembly to dismiss from its mind the idea of any Round Table Conference or a Convention or even a Royal Commission before 1929 and plead ed for the hand of co-operation so that by working the present machinery there could be evidence to show to the Statutory Commission of 1929 the necessity for advance. If not there would be no favourable evidence. Therefore, no ppogress—it might be a stand-still. But whether it would be a backward pull Sir Alexander did not say. He evidently felt that the Government case was weak as against the non-official demand and, therefore, speaking in an undertone and devoid of all eloquence Sir Alexander begged the Assembly not to judge him by the form of his speech, but by what he meant to say. The House by all-found applause showed that it was impressed with Sir Alexander Muddiman's honesty.

PANDITJI IN FINE FORM.

But the next moment the loudest applause welcomed Pandit Motilal Nehru to storm the fortress which Sir Alexander was defending. Though indisposed the Swaraj Party leader spoke for one hour and a quarter surveying the political situation in a masterly manner and convicting the Government out of its own mouth. The speech was full of choicest and impressive quotations and concluded with a warning to the British Government to choose for itself whether in the achievement of India's freedom England would share the credit by giving a helping hand or suffer that achievement to be wrested from England's unwilling hands. That Pandit Motilal had the support not only of the Swarajists but of the Independents and Liberals was evidenced by the cheers that punctuated his speech from these quarters. He averred that there was no principle in the Majority report because it gave nothing and even what it was claimed to give was without the least jeopardising the power of the Bureaucracy. The lawyer in Pandit Motilal Nehru was at his best when the Swaraj Party leader condemned Dyarchy as a mad scheme of speculative constitutionalists which would find no place in any intelligent world. Similarly he exposed the inconsistency of the Government admitting failure of Dyarchy and yet asking Indians to work it. The amendment he moved was the minimum national demand and if there was no change of heart on the part of Government on this matter, then good-bye to all co-operation and the Swarajists would continue to non-co-operate with Government. He twitted Lord Birkenhead for saying that wise men are not slaves of dates and yet be like a slave to the preamble in the Government of India Act which made Parliament the judge of India's fitness for self-government, thereby casting a serious reflection on the capacity of Indians who were at least as fit as the Britishers were for responsible government. "Unless you show change of heart we are not going to co-operate with you and we shall as advised by Mr. C. R. Das attempt in our own way to prepare the country to civil disobedience which will wrench Swaraj from the Britishers." The House applauded Pandit Motilal and the speeches that followed from Indian elected members showed that they all agreed with him.

WHY THIS FARCE?

Unfortunately Colonel Crawford intervened with a written speech which was subjected to a series of interruptions. He spoke like a colonel and asked the Assem-

(Continued on page 12.)

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"WILLING HELPER OR—?"

Continued from page 10.

tory of the popular demand contained in the amendment. When the new Legislatures were inaugurated a very large section of the people represented in this House by the Swaraj Party stood aside and would have nothing to do with it. Another section, however, offered to run the machine and they worked whole-heartedly to make it go, but their honest and sincere endeavour was fore-doomed to failure. They worked with good will and great ability, but could not run the heavily clogged machine, goaded as they were by liberal showers of honours and privileges. Meanwhile, those who had stood apart were driven to the only alternative to an armed revolt which was open to them, viz., non-violent non co-operation. The Executive Government which had not parted with a scintilla of its autocratic power laid its heavy hand on these non-co-operators and persecuted them to such an extent that even that moderate of moderates H. H. the Aga Khan was compelled to tell England frankly that you can only remain in India as long as India wills it, but you cannot govern India by giving the Garter to one man and putting another in prison. The appointed life of the first Assembly and the Provincial Councils was drawing to a close when a strong body of those who had hitherto stood aside formed themselves into the Swaraj Party with the declared policy of entering the new Legislatures with a view to mend or end them. The immediate objective of the party was stated in its manifesto to be the speedy attainment of full Dominion status, which was explained to mean the right to frame a constitution, adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and the genius of the people. This was to constitute the process of mending in which the party was first to engage itself and if it failed the process of ending was to follow. The erstwhile non-co-operators began with a fair and frank offer to co-operate with the Government if it would honestly and ungrudgingly join in the process of mending. As All-India was of one mind on this point all elected Nationalists, Swarajists and non-Swarajists, including many nominated Nationalists, joined in placing the national demand for full responsible Government before this House. I had the honour to move the resolution embodying that demand. The Pundit referred to the terms and conditions on which he offered co-operation when presenting the National demand and said:—Nothing could be clearer than this.

OFFICIAL PROCRASTINATION.

But how was this frank offer received? On the 8th February 1924, Sir Malcolm Hailey formulated the Government proposal in terms known to the house. After quoting the same Panditji continued:—The only consolation to be derived by this statement was that while the Government as then advised was not prepared to go beyond the Act, the question of revision of the Act itself was left open without the Government committing itself one way or another. This was small consolation for those who asked for an immediate revision of the Act. The resolution asking for the establishment of Responsible Government in India was carried by the overwhelming majority of 76 to 48 on the 18th February 1924. It contained the modest request to summon a representative Round Table Conference to recommend, with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities, the scheme of a constitution for India. The existence of inherent defects in the constitution was not practically conceded by the Government and what could be more reasonable than for this House to ask to have a suitable constitution framed in a manner in which all rights and interests could be safeguarded. This was 18 months ago. What has the Government done in this interval. It can be summed up in one word procrastination. There was first a departmental enquiry about which we know nothing. Then came the Committee which my Hon'ble friend the Home Member has immortalised by lending it his name. I have already dealt with this committee.

"EPOCH-MAKING" EVENT.

We then come to an epoch-making event in the history of India. H. E. the Governor-General took the trouble to go to England to confer with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on this momentous question. Their lordships held many consultations and conferences at which all the materials collected by the Muddiman Committee, besides those already existing in the India Office and the Govt. of India Secretariat were available to them. No greater tribute can be paid to the judicial mind which both their lordships brought to bear upon the most important questions they were considering than is implied in the fact that after months of full and free discussion they arrived at no decisions whatever and have kept perfectly open minds to give an unbiassed hearing to this Legislature. We are truly thankful to his lordship for the great consideration he has shown to us, but I must confess to a feeling of perplexity when I attempt to reconcile this weighty pronouncement with the more or less decisive opinions expressed in the subsequent portions of the speech. For example, the effect of the preamble to the Act of 1919 is authoritatively declared to be permanent and static. This, Sir, is a view which we cannot accept under any circumstances. It has brought upon us all the trouble we have suffered from in the past. I may at once say without mincing words that we are prepared to undergo endless suffering in the future so long as the Government adheres to that view. The fundamental principle on which a constitution for India is to be based must be the principle of self-determination. We are absolutely clear on that point, but Lord Birkenhead appears to be equally clear that this principle cannot be applied to us. If this be so, then good-bye to all hope of settlement. But, in view of his lordship's clear and unambiguous announcement that no decisions have been taken and none will be taken till the Assembly has expressed itself I take the liberty to treat this expression of opinion as an obiter dictum or at best, an observation by a judge in the course of a trial made with the simple object of inviting argument. Taking it in that light, I beg again to refer the House to what I said on the point in the course of the debate in February 1924. It is only necessary to supplement these remarks by reference to what was actually done when constitutions were framed for the Dominions. I take the case of Australia which framed its own constitution to be embodied in a Statute of Parliament. What was done will appear from the following extracts from the speech of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain on the introduction of the Constitution Bill in the House of Commons on the 14th May 1900. After quoting the passages in that passage in which he asked Parliament not to alter a single word, line or clause in that constitution because it was Australia's right to frame her consitution and make even mistakes therein, the Pandit said:—It will be observed that the amendment I have the honour to move not only fulfils these conditions, but as a transitional arrangement allows to the Secretary of State for India greater powers than the Secretary of State for the Dominions has in any Self-Governing Dominion. Then take the case of the Union of South Africa which enjoyed the same privilege. In the course of the debate on the South African Bill in the House of Lords the Earl of Crewe made similar observations affirming the right of South Africa to have a home-made constitution and indicating the tenets of the Conservatives as that laid down in the lines "for forms of Government let fools contest, whatever is best administered is best."

Turning next to Lord Birkenhead's observations on the preamble of which were emphasised by the Home Member, the Pandit said that Lord Birkenhead has expressed himself more as an Imperialist than as a great constitutional lawyer that he was Lord Birkenhead claimed that they were not the slaves of dates and the Pandit retorted that they were not the slaves of preambles either. His lordship said that the door to acceleration is not open to menace still less will it be stormed by violence, but I can say as a reply that we shall not be diverted from the pursuit of what we consider our birthright by strong words from any party however mighty.

DESHBANDHU'S OFFER.

The Pandit next referred in feeling terms to the noble offer made by Deshbandhu Das in his Faridpur speech and he wholly endorsed the offer with the conditions it contained and the reservations it laid down. He said this is the position of the Swaraj Party as laid down by its founder and chief shortly before his untimely death. In a moment free from all trace of bitterness, he refers to the possibility of co-operation more in sorrow than in anger. He implies no threat, as he frankly faces the fact that we have not arrived at the proper stage of organisation to have the capacity for civil disobedience, but when there is no alternative open to us we must take that road, however long and weary. Civil disobedience may not come for years, but it has to come one day and the sooner we begin our preparation the better.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Concluding his speech, Pandit Motilal Nehru made a fine and feeling peroration, though it was marked by the exhaustion and strain which he has had to bear these days. He said:—I have done, but before I resume my seat let me say a final word. Never was this House called upon to discharge a duty involving greater responsibility than that laid down upon it on this momentous occasion. I say so because my reading on the whole situation as it presents itself to-day convinces me that we have arrived at that critical moment of our political existence when the action taken on the resolution before the House is bound to make or mar our future history. Let me assure my Hon'ble friends opposite that the amendment I have the honour to move is the result of the most careful and anxious consideration that not only I and my party but practically all the Nationalist members of this House are capable of and that I have moved it with the fullest sense of the grave responsibility that rests upon us. The history of the so-called Reforms is painful and depressing reading at present, but as it develops in the near future it will, I am confident, furnish the brightest chapter to the chequered history of this land. The struggle for freedom once began must, sooner or later, have its appointed end and that end is no other than the achievement of the fullest freedom. It remains to be seen whether England will share the credit of that achievement by willingly giving a helping hand or suffer that achievement to be wrested from her unwilling hands. These are the only alternatives and it is for England to choose.

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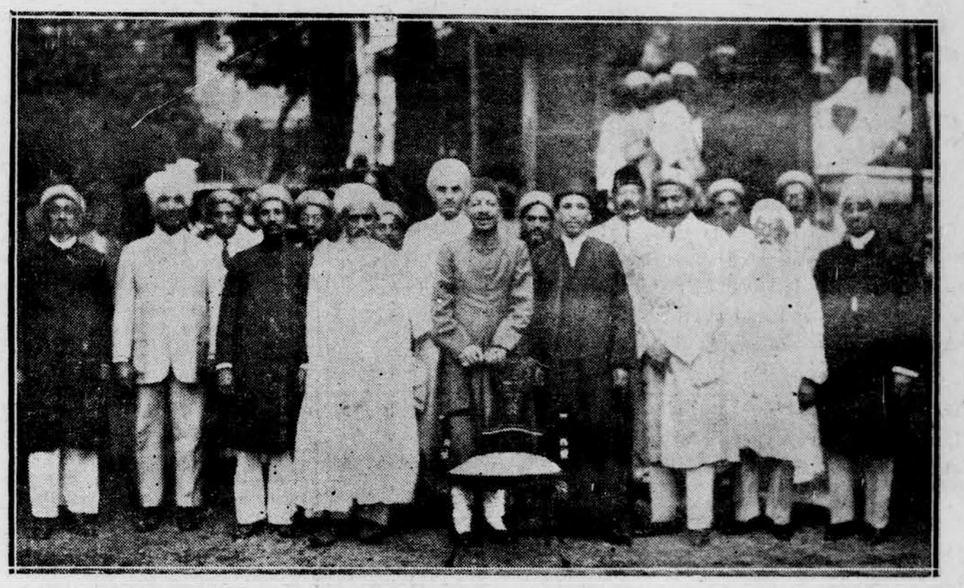
BOMBAY LADIES' HOMAGE.

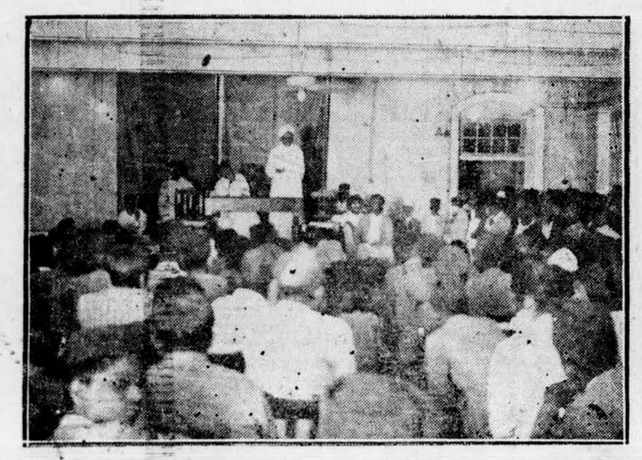
"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Reverential tributes to the memory of India's G. O. M. Dadabhai Naoroji were paid by the ladies of Bombay on Sunday last at a gathering held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

A GARDEN PARTY.



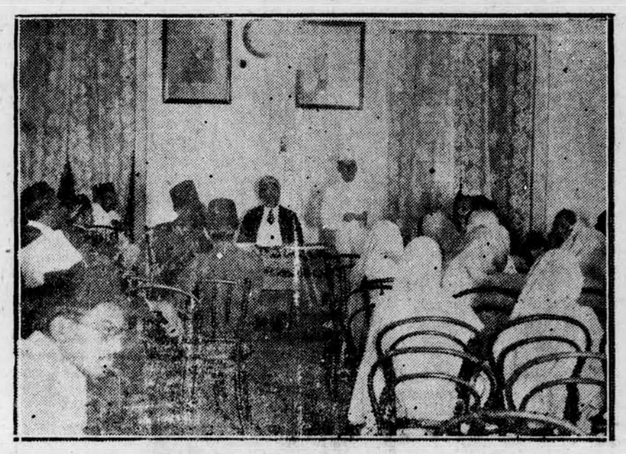
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, and the Mullaji Saheb of Bohras at the garden party given by Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla on the 29th ult.

MY COUNTRY FIRST AND LAST



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C. (Madras) addressing a gathering of students under the auspices of the Bombay students' Brotherhood at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday last.

GUJRAT KALA PRADARSHAN.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. K. H. Vakil addressing a gathering at Amroli House, Girgaum, of those interested in the development of the arts and crafts in Gujerati, on the subject of the forthcoming Gujarat Kala Pradarshan.

PARSI ATHLETICS.

Photo by S. Lord and Co.
Exhibition of physical culture feats by local Parsi athletes in aid of the Marker Orphanage and Parsi cyclists on world tour at the Cinema Madeleine on the 6th inst.

NON-OFFICIAL SOLIDARITY.

(Continued from page 10.)

bly not to forget that it was the Indian soldiers who brought the reforms and that in any scheme of reforms not only these soldiers but the ryots and depressed classes must be heard before the vocal minority if India was to secure a reasonable measure of confidence in the Britisher's mind. Then Indians must get rid of the demon of suspicion and show goodwill and co-operation towards Britishers and thereby pave the way for a Royal Commission which would only come at the appointed year. If the Commission were to come earlier it would mean waste of energy, time and money. But Sir Sivaswami Iyer, himself a signatory to the Minority Report which had been rejected by Government, in a weighty oration neatly delivered appealed to the intellect of the Bureaucrats. He asked Government not to judge Indians by their lack of co-operation, but to find out for themselves why Indians did not co-operate. Enough sense of responsibility was shown by the first Assembly and what was the Government response, he asked amidst applause. As for the present Assembly the Swarajists who came to destroy the existing constitution were joining hands with Independents and Liberals in extending the hand of co-operation to the British Government. The very fact that Mr. Patel accepted the presidentship of this Assembly testified to the Swarajist sense of rsponsibility. On the other hand Government were dead to all appeals, for otherwise he could not understand why Indianisation of the Army was opposed and why quarter of a century was required to Indianise the eight units selected. The result of Government rejection of Pandit Motilal's amendment would, he opined, only accentuate the present bitterness. Government members were surprised at the tone and attitude of Sir Sivaswami. Mr. Cocke, European member from Bombay, could not understand why Indians should be in a hurry for complete self-government at once and Mr Ranga Iyer strode forward exposing the divide and rule policy of Government which was alone responsible for whatever Hindu-Muslim differences that were occasionally noticed in this vast continent. Sir Sivaswami Iyer's appeal to the Bureaucracy's intellect was reinforced by Mr Rangachariar in another excellent speech promising to join the Swarajists if the stigma on Indians implied in the preamble to the Government of India Act was not altered and if Government still clung to the policy of stagnation.

OFFICIAL BEWILDERMENT.

Sir Charles Innes was literally bewildered at seeing the turn the debate was taking and finding that even Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. Rangachariar were slowly becoming Swarajists attempted his eloquence in order to warn the House of the effect of the Assembly repudiating the preamble by which the British Parliament alone were the sole judges of the time and measure of each constitutional advance in India. He was so much appalled at this catastrophic demand of the Assembly that he had no hesitation in asking the Assembly to reject it. Sir Charles Innes dwelt as usual on the alleged lack of fundamental unanimity which was the basis of democratic self-government and pictured to himself the instability, insecurity and chaos which would ensue if Europeans were to leave India. Mr. Goswami in a well-received speech emphasised that there must be sanction behind the national demand, evidently meaning that side by side with work in the Councils there must be work outside so that the country would have the necessary strength to wrest from Britishers what they would not give. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas criticised Government from a commercial point of view and questioned the Government financial policy, but from a constitutional point of view Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's speech was the best. He said Government was really carried by a corporation which still purported to inherit India as property and whose methods still partook of the nature of a private corporation which had neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned. He launched his attack on the Secretary of State's Council, the abolition of which was almost the first item in the national demand. The entire revenues of the Secretary of State was vested, he said, not in the Secretary of State nor in the Governor-General in Council, but in the hands of a corporate body called the Secretary of State's Council and even to-day every item of expenditure out of revenues or income derived from India was statutorily subject to the control of the Secretary of State's Council. No appropriation could be made from any funds pertaining to the Indian Government by the Secretary of State without the concurrence of the majority of his Council. The Secretary of State was subject to the control of his Council, which, however, was statutorily unrepresented in Parliament. So also with the Services. In other words, the India Council had been set up as a corporation to guard the ruling classes in India and until that was abolished there was no use in talking of placing India on the road to Responsible Government. The Assembly applauded Mr. Iyengar's speech and Mr. Majied Buksh's support of the amendment brought to-day's discussion to a close. To-morrow Mr. Jinnah will fire the first shot followed by others.

DISTRUST OF GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

In the course of his speech on Monday during the debate on the Muddiman report in the Assembly, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said there was confusion as to which was the Majority and which was the Minority report. But for the official convention Sir Mohamed Shafi would have signed the Majority (minority) report there there was loud laughter because Sir Sivaswamy like Sir Alexander Muddiman suffered from 'slip of tongue') and the minority would really have been the majority report. Officials who felt shy of Dyarchy before blessed it now, because they could not go back upon the *status quo* and could only go forward which they did not want to. Lord Birkenhead's speech had been aptly described by the "Morning Post" as a rigidly pompous ovation (laughter). Lord Reading had told them that the verdict of a Royal Commission to-day would go against them. The speaker, however, thought that if a Commission examined from the point of view not of absence of co-operation but as to why co-operation was not received, then no honest, impartial and fairminded Commission could go against them altogether. Those who unwisely non co-operated thought that Government had not fulfilled its promises, but the present House showed that they had come back to co-operate. Indeed, the fact that an ex-non-co-operator was occupying the great and dignified position of the Chair of the House was proof of their desire to co-operate (Mr. Rangaswami:—Honourable co-operation) and to utilize the opportunities to do constructive work (applause). Opportunity for responsibility made people sober and wise (Mr. Jinnah:—hear, hear), but leaving this aside could Government say that Indians had not shown a sense of responsibility. The first Assembly and the Councils gave the fullest co-operation and Government benches frequently paid tribute to their sense of responsibility (hear hear.) Could they now turn round and say they could not place reliance on their sense of responsibility? (Laughter). One other difficulty was that that section was not convinced of the sincerity of the professions of Government (hear, hear). They believed that Government did not in its heart of heart mean to grant them self-Government (hear, hear). If the suspicion of these people could be removed, he was confident their attitude would change and this suspicion was not without reason. The attitude of Government towards Indianisation of the army was one illustration. Although a resolution with the concurrence of Government was passed four years ago asking for a scheme of Indianisation of the Army, Lord Birkenhead had told them in effect that they must wait for 25 years, and prove the success of the 8 unit scheme before asking for more. Thus they would have toe wait till the Greek Calends before the army was Indianised. Therefore distrust in Government's intention was to a large extent justified. The theories of guardianship, mandate and trust did not now deceive people. The speaker had never believed in indiscriminate opposition, but he felt that unless Government changes its attitude deadlocks might continue and distrust and suspicion on both sides would increase. He was glad to find that Pundit Motilal's amendment contained substantially the Liberal Party's resolutions and that the Swaraj Party had given up its barrenpath and had come to the path of construction (applause from Independent benches). As regards the drawing up of a Constitution, they did not want to waste time if Government was not prepared to consider it, but if Government would, they would prepare it.

WHY THIS FARCE?

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangadhariar supporting Pandit Motilal's amendment hoped his speech would not be a waste of words as his previous speeches had been. He had no doubt the Assembly would reject the *bona fide* proposal of Government. The reforms were introduced to train Indians in the art of self-Government and not to merely appoint A or B or C as good Ministers. Had the Reforms trained Indians in that art? That was the test which they should have to face as statesmen. Were Government satisfied that the recommendations of the majority report would satisfy that test? He was not familiar with Dyarchy and, therefore, confined himself to the Central Government which by his co-operation he tried to work.

Mr. Goswami:—You have wasted your energy

Mr. Rangachariar said that his views on the working of the Central Government had been fully conveyed by Sir Alfred Mond in the House of Commons. Here was an elected majority in this Assembly and there was the irresponsible Executive which was supposed to be responsible only to some people abroad. That was hardly a satisfactory state of affairs. It was thought that the Muddiman Committee would have something to suggest in this matter. But what the result? The majority report suggested stagnation and that the principle of stagnation was to be accepted by this Assembly. Despite Government denials they (Government) were slaves to dates and to preambles. If the Government was not going to change the preamble, then why this farce of discussion and why this talk of followship, comradeship and friendship.

Mr. Jinnah:—To work the gas and boiler (laughter and applause.)

Mr. Rangachariar:—If that is so then let us part company. (Loud applause). I ask Government to take note of the significance of the support to this amendment moved by Pundit Motilal at one end of the pole from my friend Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who is at the other end of the pole (laughter and applause). I ask Government in all seriousness to consider it carefully. You talk of difficulties, but have you not got over the difficulties in Australia, in Canada and other countries? There is perfect unanimity in India on this constitutional question. All classes, all communities and all sects and sub-sects are united in demanding change in the Constitution. It is a great sign of the times that Pundit Motilal and his Swarajist friends have joined us in formulating some of the fundamental principles with regard to Indian constitution as mentioned in the amendment.

Mr. Abhyankar:—Now will you join us in the means?

Mr. Rangachariar:—That is another question. We shall discuss it later. As I said before, there is the hand of fellowship given to Government and I hope Government will take it so that the best brains of the country both inside the legislatures and outside it may be devoted to useful purposes for advancing the real interests of India (applause.)—A.P.

UNIVERSIRY OF KARNATAK.

(Continued from page 8.)

of its own. It has at present only a single Arts College but that is the painful result of the systematic neglect of Karnatak by Government for over fifty years. Government should not lavish their attention only on Bombay and Poona. Sind and Karnatak have an equal if not a greater claim to their attention and it is high time for Government to develop these two comparatively backward provinces. We have not the slightest objection to Government spending lakhs on Bombay and Poona, provided the schemes are beneficent and desirable. We cannot however allow money to be lavished on Bombay and Poona exclusively. If other sub-provinces are not ripe well ripen them. Regarding Karnatak, it is the first duty of Government to develop the Science Institute attached to the Karnatak College into a full grade Science College. The Forest College we had for three years in the Karnatak and for which Karnatak is pre-eminently fitted should be re-started. Karnatak should have at least a Medical School of its own. We were definitely promised one but economy and retrenchment which seems to specially meant for Karnatak came in the way. Government need not trouble themselves about further Arts Colleges in the Karnatak. Another Arts College is to be shortly started in Dharwar. The revival of the Victoria High School is in the air and a third Arts College in Dharwar is not quite an impossibility. The agitation for a Karnatak University will give a tremendous impetus to all these movements. Karnatak is after all an agricultural sub-province and if Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading mean anything serious about encouraging Agriculture an Agricultural College is first and foremost needed in the Karnatak. Between Bombay and Poona a crore is to be spent out of which Government will have to contribute 60 lakhs. They have further to give special annual grants of 5 lakhs and one lakh to the Bombay and Poona Universities. Are the other sub-provinces to starve? Let the sum whatever it be, be equally spent on all the sub-provinces. It is suggested that Government should borrow 60 lakhs in this connection. Let them borrow a crore and spend the sum equitably on all sub-provinces, devoting special attention to the so-called backward provinces.

Mysore University

The problem of the Karnatak if considered from another point of view is simple in fact much simpler than that of other provinces. When we talk of Karnatak, let us not confine our attention to the haphazard territorial divisions that have been at present made. Karnatak includes necessarily all the Indian States in the Karnatak just as Maharashtra and Gujerat do. Karnatak includes further the Kanarese Districts of Madras and Coorg also. If left to themselves these latter can never dream of a University of their own. Instead of waiting for political unity and the creation of a separate Karnatak Province, we should have at least cultural unity first. The Bombay Karnatak, Madras Karnatak and Coorg should be placed under the Mysore University. All the Colleges in the Karnatak proper should be affiliated to the Mysore University. Just as states which cannot afford independent Universities are placed under Universities in British India, British Karnatak may be placed under the Mysore University. It does not absolve the Bombay Government of their responsibility of developing a University centre in Dharwar. When ultimately Karnatak is constituted a separate Province, it may or may not think of having a University of its own in addition to the Mysore University. For the present at least the Bombay Karnatak should be placed under the Mysore University with Dharwar as a University centre. If the Madras Government favour this idea, and there is no reason why they should not, two centres will have to be opened in Bellary and Mangalore. Mangalore has already got two Arts Colleges. As for the Mysore University, it has already the Maharajah College and the Central College under it and a Medical and Engineering College in addition. The Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore though not affiliated to the Mysore University can be utilised by the higher students of Science. The proposal if carried into effect would piece together the different parts of the Karnatak and would be but a prelude to the re-union of the Karnatak.

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(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

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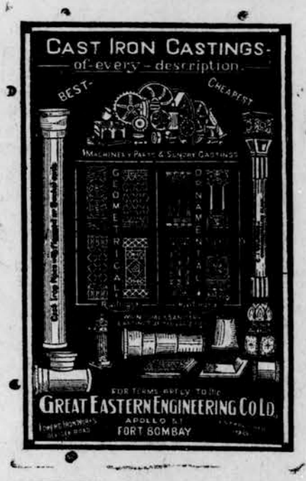

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17

MEMORY AND IMAGINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held last week when Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Memory and Imagination in Architecture." Mr Claude Bately presiding He said that the truth in the saying attributed to Petronius had not yet been generally recognised. They did not create art, but only criticised that of antiquity. They had been for many years exhausting their memory. They needed both, memory and imagination in architecture. In the consideration and artistic employment of building materials, construction, purpose, site, the economic and social conditions in the community, the fundamentals of artistic design would always be found in subordinating memory to the trained imagination competent to visualise the creative process or exercise necessary for definite artistic ends. The craving for mechanical accuracy, the passive acceptance of much that they did not understand the "paper" or "exhibition" architecture were mostly memory work. Their errors in scale and proportion could be easily traced to memorised forms and formulas. The ready-made values which formed the stock-in-trade of modern criticism, the tyranny of names and orders were the direct effect of the sterilising effect of memory The clever draughtsman whose eyes never strayed beyond his desk relied almost invariably on the resourcefulness of his memory. And, unfortunately for architecture, if not for his client or for his reputation as an architect, he was more often than not successful in embodying unmeaning photographic effects in his structures. Memory as embodying past experience or experiments or expressions was not altogether a useless guide. Rightly used it may even be elevated into a source of inspiration. Memory as crystalised national experience in art could act as an essential discipline for the untrained or unbalanced imagination. But without the imaginative fervour which alone could acquire for the artist the insight into artistics values, past or present, the heritage became unmeaning and the temptation to reduce it to memorised and, therefore, mechanical devices was irresistible. Imagination led towards the organic growth of designs. It was imagination which, in the final analysis, could find inspiration and create artistic entities out of the living realities in the present surroundings, and life. The lecture was followed by an interesting discussion and an analysis of the old buildings shown on the screen.

The meeting terminated with the usual expression of thanks.

MOTOR PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. GREEN

QUESTION OF TRANSFER APPLICATION DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 5.

Yesterday the case against Mr. Hugh Green, of Santa Cruz, who stands charged by the Bandra Police, with causing the death of a mendicant by driving his motor cycle in a rash and negligent manner came on again for hearing before Mr. Antia, Honorary Magistrate, First Class.

Mr. Gosavi, Police Prosecutor, instructed by Sub-Inspector Patankar, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Before the proceedings could commence Mr. Ferreira submitted an application to the Court asking for an adjournment of the case as he was going to apply for its transfer from the Court of the Honorary Magistrate.

Inspector Punter, of the Bombay Police, was tendered by the prosecution for further cross-examination after the charge had been framed against the accused. Mr. Ferreira declined to cross-examine saying he had already applied for an adjournment for the purposes of a transfer.

The Magistrate, however, elicited from the witness that a locality congested with traffic was not a proper place for one to take training in motor cycling.

His Worship wished to know if the application was going to be made to the High Court or the District Magistrate.

Mr. Ferreira replied that the matter was under his consideration.

The Court then wanted to have the witnesses present in Court examined, which it said it had a right to do in accordance with a recent ruling of the High Court.

Mr. Gosavi thought it would be better to have the case adjourned at once for in the event of its being ordered to be transferred the day's work of the Court in connection with the case would be mere waste of valuable time.

After ascertaining that there were five witnesses the Court adjourned the case.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION FAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 7.

The Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana with a jury was engaged for over a fortnight with the trial of one Dadabhoy Framji Patel, a Parsi of Nargol, said to be a man of independent means. The charges against him were of misappropriation and forgery. The case came to a close last week.

The accused it appears used to manage the estate of his Sister a widow not only after her demise but even in her life time.

It was Bai Avabai Taraporevalla who first came out with her complaint of misappropriation and forgery the amount in valved being Rs. 7,000.

A unanimous verdict of "not guilty" being returned the learned judge acquitted the accused and that honourably too. Not only that, but the Court also entrusted management of all the estate of his deceased sister to the accused.

BENGALEE YOUTHS ARRESTED.

DACCA, Sept. 7.

C. I. D. police arrested early this morning three young men, namely, Khagesh Bardhan, a B.Sc. student of the Dacca University, Sudhir Kishore Bose, a clerk in the Dacca National College, and Nalini Mohun Dutt under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. All three were sent to the Dacca Central Jail.—A. P.

THE MISSING DOCTOR.

It is nearly eight months since Dr. Ratilal Keshavram Desai, brother of Mr. B. K. Desai disappeared. No trace of him has as yet been found. As advertised elsewhere, any one giving information leading to his present whereabouts to his brother will, besides earning the gratitude of a family in distress, be handsomely rewarded.

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JAINS AND SACRED SHATRUNJAYA.

(FROM A JAIN CORRESPONDENT.)

From time immemorial the holy Hill of Shatrunjaya has been a place of highest religious importance to the followers of Jainism. We Jains hold it to be the holiest of our holy places of pilgrimage. It is enjoined on us as one of our highest religious duties to visit this hill and pay it our respectful and devotional homage and worship the sacred images of our divinities installed and consecrated in numerous beautiful temples on the crest of this Hill.

These our beautiful and holy temples exciting wonder and even envy of modern archeologists, architects and historians, have been administered by our community itself and alone, like independent little republic as it were, like "imperio within the Empire." The earliest known historical records demonstrate that repairs and renewals of these temples date as far back as the fifth century A. D., and we can therefore, safely, say that their first existence must be dated long before even the Christian era.

What we are, however, concerned with now, is not the problem of antiquity of our beautiful, costly and holy temples, but their peaceful, unmolested and independent administration by our Community itself without any extraneous interference. These our temples, on the sacred Shatrunjaya near Palitana about which the Palitana Durbar is contending against us in respect of our rights of complete dominion over them, have the following memorable tribute paid to them, by no less an authority than the late Sir Kinlock Forbes, one of the greatest authorities on the ancient history of Guzerat. He writes in his Ras Mala as under :—

"There is hardly a city in India, through its length and breadth, from the river of Sindhu to Sacred Ganges, from the Himalayas diadem of icepeaks to the throne of his virgin daughter Rudra's destined bride, that has not supplied at one time or another, contribution of wealth to the edifices which crown the Hill of Palitana. Street after street, square after square extend these shrines of Jain faith, their stately enclosures, half palace, half fortress raised in marble magnificence upon the lonely and majestic mountain, and like the mansion of another world far removed in upper air from the ordinary treads of mortals."

CLAIM OF DOMINATION.

Such grand and matchless temples were built and kept in repairs by the Jain community as owners thereof. Any claim adverse to the complete dominion over these temples has always been resisted and resisted successfully. The Jains feel a natural pride in owning such a holy place. Though human history was unable to trace the origin of our possession and enjoyment of this holy place, as this possession comes down to us from unknown past, it was able to command respect from various rulers of India including even Muhamedan Kings and Emperors. And after the Mahomedans the present non-Jain Christian rulers of our country have also respected our dominion as evidenced by our long possession and enjoyment and recognition of our status and position by former powers. They have in consequence put important restrictions upon the neighbouring Indian State, known as the Palitana Durbar.

It is really very regrettable to find that this neighbouring State governed by a Hindu Raja, sought and is seeking to deprive us of the dominion of our Hill. But thanks both to the Christian Paramount Power and tenacity of some of our people representing our Jain firm, known as Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, that this Hill has been preserved to us. But I am sorry to have to observe that time is not far distant when perhaps we Jains shall have to repent of our present lethargic attitude in respect of our rights over and duties towards this Hill. I mean we have failed to take as much intelligent interest in the struggle our representatives have been carrying on, for a number of years against the Palitana State, as we ought to.

We the present day Jains are not as much alive to the necessities of the times, as our forefathers were, during the difficult times of Moslem rule. The history of our struggle directed towards the preservation of our temples and our religion, remains much of it unwritten and hence we Jains in general are not aware of the doings of our forefathers in this respect. I am however not attempting here to write that history, nor asking my Community to live merely upon the glory of our exploits of the past; all I want to emphasise is the simple fact that we have got to awaken to the necessities of the times, adapt ourselves to the present circumstances and be real Jains in the true sense of the term.

We should not sit idle with folded hands and place implicit and blind faith in the management of the business of our temples and our places of pilgrimages, as conducted by our representatives. No doubt it is not practicable for every one of us to take direct part in the management of this business. But it does not mean that we should delegate our duties blindly. We should see that the feelings and wishes of the Community are represented by them and acted up to. At the same time it is no part of our business merely to find faults in whatever they do. What we should offer is close co-operation and harmony with our representatives.

If we try to learn even a little about the present situation of our sacred Shatrunjaya we will find that it is far from quite happy with reference to our inherent rights and privileges. The Palitana Durbar seems bent upon defeating both us Jains, as well as the Paramount Power. Of course it does not require a certificate from me to state that, of all the races inhabiting the face of this earth at the present time, we Jains are the most harmless, inoffensive and peace-loving people. Whether it is our weakness or strength, I do neither pause nor presume to determine. Whether our doctrine of Ahimsa or non-violence is the ultimate truth towards which the Modern world is drifting, is also a topic I do not propose to discuss here. Whether we Jains, who were once a very powerful military race, but are now otherwise, is also a proposition I do not wish to discuss. What I, however, do wish to state and particularly point out, is the fact that we lack in certain qualities which go to make a good Jain, and we should try to live up to the noble traditions of our religion, and everything else will follow in due course.

PALITANA DURBAR'S CLAIMS.

This is, however, a little but pardonable digression. I want to tell you, how we fare at our sacred Shatrunjaya. Yes, the Durbar of Palitana is extremely anxious to see that we no longer control our religious possessions independently, as we have been doing all these years. It says it is the Lord of the Taluka of Palitana and hence of the sacred Shatrunjaya also, and therefore it can order us to do anything and everything as his whims and fancies drive him to do. The British Government as Paramount: Power has already clearly decreed that the Durbar cannot behave as freely in respect of Shri Shatrunjaya, as he can in respect of other parts of his Taluka. Yet it issues forth orders after orders amounting to virtual denial of our rights and defiance of the decree of the British Government. Yet, when we refer such orders to the British Government, we are now-a-days told to obtain the redress of our wrongs, first in the Palitana Courts and failing there, we are bidden to approach the Paramount Power.

Now this is simply an intolerable state of things. We know it too well how the Palitana Durbar is disposed towards us. The Durbar, one of whose previous Chiefs, did not hesitate to desecrate our holy temples by walking before them with prohibited leather boots on his legs and cigar in his mouth, is not a tribunal at all expected to give us any justice. No Hindu Durbar would ever dare to wound the feelings of other Hindus and most of all, inoffensive Jains, by organising a fair of low-caste Dheds and such other people on the sacred Shatrunjaya, where they are particularly objected to. A Durbar which imposes harassing customs duties on our pilgrims and exacts them in a manner obviously spiteful against us, is not the forum which we can choose for getting reliefs of our wrongs. Yet such a Durbar is referred to by the benign British Government, to be our first resort for the redress of our grievances against him.

This Durbar does not allow us even to repair the roads which lead up the Hill to the top of Shri Shatrunjaya from its foot; The Durbar does not want to allow us to cleanse our sacred Kunds. And there are a lot of other things which this Durbar makes it his systematic business not to allow us to do, as his whims and fancies dictate.

Besides these innumerable annoyances harassments, hindrances and encroachments on the part of the Durbar, a subject of utmost importance to the whole Jain community is going to crop up next year and that is about the "Rakhopa" money. We have been urging that it was only during the past troublesome times when persons and property of the Jain pilgrims resorting to Shri Shatrunjaya were not safe, that we had entered into an agreement with the ancestors of this Durbar to give us Police protection in consideration of our agreeing to pay them in kind and cash. Now with the advent of the British Paramount Power, peace is restored in the country and no protection is needed, so under the circumstances, the Palitana Durbar is not entitled to ask for the "Rakhopa" money. It is therefore but just and natural that we should refuse to make any payment. The moment, the period expires, we should enter a very strong and emphatic protest.

This question is coming up next year. But we must begin to make early and earnest preparations.

In respect of other grievances, some of which have been mentioned above, I gather that our representatives of the firm of Sheth Anandji Kalianji have been making representations after representations to various British Authorities, until they have been obliged to lay their complaints before the Secretary of State for India in Council in London. The result until now has been said to be nil. A second Memorial has been therefore sent. The presently established new relations of the Kathiawar States with the Government of India are said to induce our representatives to forward a memorial to the Viceroy also. We should see that these representations do not go unheeded and that the Government do not remain satisfied with its present policy of keeping the Indian Rajas "Khush." The Government of India ought not to be allowed to sacrifice the feelings, sentiments and religious interests of the Jains, to keep the Indian Rajas and Maharajas in good humour. But how shall we do that? Let us see what we could and should do after discussing in details our situation hereafter.

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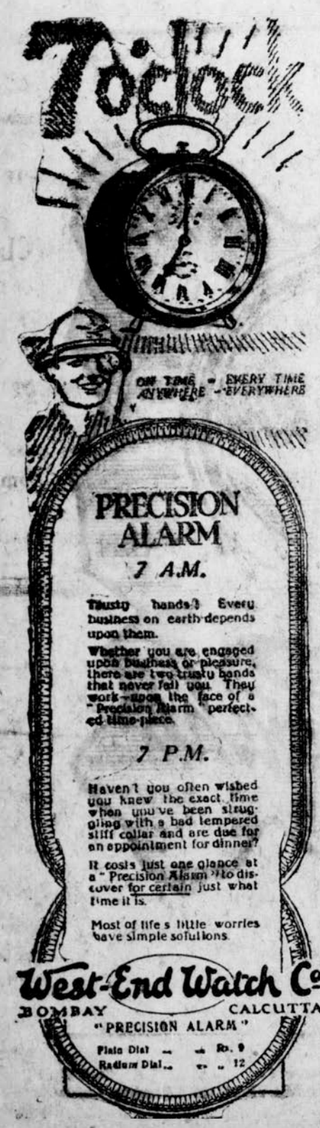
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TRIBHUVAN ROAD-LIQUOR-SHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You were, it may be recalled, good enough to give publicity to my letters in your esteemed paper regarding the "Girgaum-Liquor-shop" and in response to public opinion and especially in response to the resolutions of protest passed by the School's Committee and the Bombay Corporation the Commissioner of Excise came to realize the justice of the case and cancelled the license for the location of the shop as granted by the Collector of Bombay. On behalf of the Committee appointed by the public meeting on the 17th of July, I desire to put on record the sense of gratitude (to the Commissioner of Excise) with which thousands of citizens of the Girgaum locality are overwhelmed. But to my surprise, Sir, I learnt that the collector gave permission to the said liquor-shop on the Tribhuvan Road. This action of the Collector—I feel—vindictively runs counter to the declared policy of the Government of Bombay. What the Commissioner has done by cancelling the license, the Collector has undone. It is like taking away by the left hand what is done by the right. The Collector's granting permission violates the intentia legis of the Commissioner's order. From times immemorial there has been no shop on the Tribhuvan Road and it is quite unbecoming of the Government to dump country liquor-shop in a locality after they have made clear their intention of following the policy of prohibition. Prohibition, if it means anything—ought to mean at least this that a shop will not be opened in an area where it has never been before. The location of the new shop—to my mind—is not calculated even to promote temperance. Besides, the collector has acted against public interest in every sense. He has ignored the resolutions of the Bombay Corporation on the subject and has overruled the opinion—we understand—of the Advisory Committee. I—for one—honestly put it to the Collector as to why he should have gone through the farce of consulting the Advisory Committee—if he had made up his mind to allow the transfer in a way—which I dare say—is, to say the least, unconstitutional. Naturally the bulk of the people of the locality made a representation against the location of the shop but the collector gave the sanction despite the representation. They held a protest meeting and wired to the higher authorities. The public meeting has unanimously condemned the action of the collector and has appealed to the Commissioner of Excise and the Hon'ble the Minister to intervene and redress the grievance. The shop was to be opened to-day—but it is not opened as the Commissioner of Excise, we understand, wants to make investigation in the matter. The citizens of the locality hope that he will come to the right decision.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.
S. A. SHETE.

Secretaries of the Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held on 4th Sept. September 7.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

POONA LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

The Swarajya:—The Liberal Conference has expressed a hope that, now that the Swarajists after drowning the Non-co-operators are themselves being drowned the only surviving party, the liberals may automatically triumph. This is a reprehensible ambition. Besides the Liberals must never forget that whatever status they had or have in the estimation of the Government is due to Non-co-operation which Government fear. Mr. Chintamani has offered no less than sixteen suggestions. But who cares for the suggestions if there is no power behind them? The Liberals have also succumbed to the appeal of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading to co-operate first and then make constitutional demands. But Non-co-operation was resorted to only after every form and degree of co-operation was proved futile. And of what avail was the Liberal's co-operation during the first three years of the Reforms? They now think of framing a Constitution as if it was the absence of a Constitution that held back the hands of the Government. It is time that all parties united in the Congress and consolidated public opinion in the country.

THE POWER BEHIND DEMANDS.

The "Lokmanya".—The Liberal Conference sang the praise of Liberals and heaped censure on the Non-co-operators and the Swarajists. If a party is to be branded as a failure merely because the tangible results it expected are not yet attained, all parties may be said to have failed, for Swaraj is not yet attained. The demands of the Liberals have not fared any better though the demands themselves are not materially less than those of the other parties. Every thing depends upon the power behind the demands. And the ways of the Liberals are hardly calculated to develop that power. Whereas the Swarajists have at least public opinion behind them the Liberals cannot make that claim. Mere co-operation will not do. Unless the weapon of obstruction is ready for use when necessary, there can be no progress.

A LEISURELY PASTIME.

The "Navakal".—The Liberals have had little to for some time past. They have now undertaken the leisurely pastime of constitution-drafting. They have had as much cause for disappointment as any other party. Their own recommendations, the recommendations of the minority in the Muddiman Committee, have been flanted by Lord Birkenhead. But they dont resent it, at any rate they do not show they do. They would go on co-operating almost at any price even if they have to submit themselves to insults from Government. They do not like the speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading. But co-operate they must. At present they intend busying themselves with drafting a Swaraj Scheme and getting popular support for it. This will engage them for four or five years. Does it become those who would waste time and energy in this pastime to find fault with the khaddar activities on the ground that such activities do not yield immediate results?

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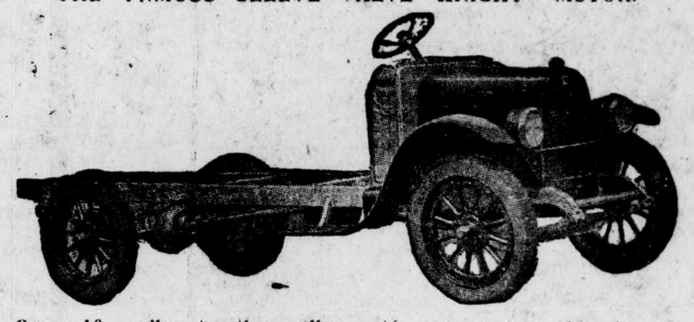

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